

Vulcan Advocate

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THE VULCAN ADVOCATE, SEPTEMBER 8, 1915

PRICE \$1.50 PER YEAR



VICTROLA No. 6

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The Best Flour in the world

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Harvest is here and the Farmers
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Flood & Whicher

VULCAN

ALBERTA

Has Best Garden

The garden at the Harvey school has
been pronounced the finest school garden
in the province. School inspector
Russell was a visitor to Harvey on Fri-
day of last week and had a look over the
showing. It was he who said that the
garden was second to none in Alberta.

For this the school receives a special
grant as also does the teacher, Miss
Boler.

The showing of gardens, both flower
and vegetable, the Harvey school has
made this year is certainly of great
credit to Miss Boler, who must have
worked hard to attain such perfection.
The scholars efforts have also been
worthy of notice. They have helped to
beautify their school and at the same
time have acquired knowledge of a val-
uable kind. The boys and girls have
each their separate flower gardens,
and then they have raised vegetables
and grain as well. Inside the school
window ledges are a mass of bloom and
foliage every available inch being occu-
pied by a plant, and the whole is a
showing that is greatly to the credit of
those who have shown the patience and
industry to attain such a success.

Threshing And Fires

A case of interest to farmer and
threshers recently came up when F. M.
Henderson, a farmer, recently obtained
favourable decision from Mr. Justice
Winter in his suit against the Alberta
Threshing Syndicate. It was claimed
by the plaintiff that the engine used by
the Syndicate started a fire in a grain
stack which spread to another field and
destroyed it. It was stated that the
plaintiff were negligent, and failed to
comply with the fire ordinance. This
the defendants denied.

The Judge, however, found that the
fire was started by the engine, and also
that straw was being used for fuel,
which he referred to as a dangerous
practice, and also that they continued
threshing through a high wind. Hend-
erson was awarded damages to the ex-
tent of \$560.

In The Country

Work in the country is still progress-
ing and a lot of cutting has been done
during the past week. The weather, al-
though favourable on the whole, has
been wet at times, a heavy shower fall-
ing on Monday evening which continued
until noon on Tuesday and a small
shower fell. The Monday's shower
seems to have been heavier north and
west and lighter to the east than it was
in Vulcan, and in the district around
Edgemoor some hail occurred which did
damage varying from ten to twenty five
per cent. There was only a narrow
strip of it however.

For the rest good progress has been
maintained in the cutting and some-
thing like 60 to 80 per cent of the grain
is in the stack. If the weather keeps
good threshing operations may com-
mence the beginning and the middle of
next week in one or two instances al-
though it will not be general then. The
bulk of the grain will be started at in
about ten to fourteen days time.

W. I. Sept. 9th

The monthly meeting of the Women's
Institute was postponed from last week
and will be held on Thursday of this
week, September 9th at the usual time
in the afternoon at the Masonic Hall.

Weather conditions last Thursday
prevented a number of ladies from out-
side coming into town and the harvest
work on the farms would also keep a
number away.

Foot And Mouth Disease

Illinois is under the foot and mouth
disease and Governor Duane has recently
had his attention drawn to the alarming
spread it is making. T. W. Jerram,
the president of the Chicago Live stock
exchange has urged that if necessary,
the militia should be called out to en-
force quarantine regulations. It is
possible that the governor will invite a
conference of representative livestock
men of Illinois to confer with members
of the state livestock board, Dr. Dyson,
the state veterinary, and himself.

Bad Auto Smash

An automobile accident that might
very easily have had fatal results oc-
curred two and a quarter miles north of
Vulcan on Thursday afternoon, and it is
miraculous that neither of the occupants
of the car, Messrs Robert and Thomas
Kelly, of Loma, were killed.

Exactly how it happened no one
seems to know. Nobody saw the acci-
dent and the occupants of the car can
not remember how it happened, but
they at first it to the back left hand
wheel which was two hundred yards
ahead of the car when the accident was
discovered.

Mr. R. E. Dodds of the Vulcan Livery
was driving home in his car along the
road at about five o'clock in the after-
noon and noticed the smash up. He
immediately alighted and went over to
the two men who were lying on the
road. Thomas Kelly was in a dazed con-
dition but conscious but his brother was
unconscious. Both men were badly
hurt the former having received a badly
cut lip. Mr. Dodds put the men into
his car and brought them to Vulcan
where they were put in the care of Dr.
Carson. It was the next morning be-
fore Robert Kelly recovered conscious-
ness, and then he had to keep to his bed.

Inspection of the car failed to throw
any light on how the accident happened.
Although upright after the accident, it
seems probable that it had turned com-
pletely over as the wind shield was
smashed to pieces and the frame badly
bent, the lamps were no more, the mud
guards were crumpled up like paper and
the left hind wheel was off and broken.
It was brought into town by Mr.
Jennejohn.

Mr. Robert Kelly is from British
Columbia, and on a visit to his sister
and brother-in-law, Mr. and Mrs.
Frank Arison, to whom the car
belonged.

Wins Award For Best Crop

The Vulcan district this year has the
grand distinction of having the prize
crop of standing wheat for southern
Alberta, and Mr. Harry Adams is the
farmer whose crop has brought this
distinction.

Last Thursday Mr. Adams received
notification to the effect that his eighty
acre patch of Marquis wheat had been
inspected and adjudged to be the best
and that in the near future he would
receive the reward that was his.

This was a complete surprise, as Mr.
Adams had never heard that there was
a prize offered or seen the judges when
they must have been around his place.
Nevertheless, he is decidedly pleased
with the decision and is eagerly waiting
for further word on the matter.

The prize crop, eighty acres, is Mar-
quis wheat, on the south east quarter of
24-16-25. It has been recently cut and
stacks in stock at present. The weight
and excellence of the crop may be gauged
from the fact that it took in the region
of 5 pounds of binder twine to the acre,
and the general estimate is that when
threshed it will yield around 55 to 60
bushels per acre.

Grazing on some good pasture and
nibbling the weed growth off his sum-
mer fallow, Mr. Adams has a few sheep,
and he says that they are doing finely.
As yet Mr. Adams has only a few sheep,
but it is his intention to take them up
more extensively in the future. He
says they are great for working on the
summer fallow, keeping it nice and
clean with the weeds out of sight, and
saving a lot of labour thereby.

Seed Grain Collections

As the result of prolonged discussions
over the matter, the Calgary Board of
Trade recently communicated with the
minister of the Interior at Ottawa re-
questing him to consider a little more
time being given to the farmers in the
matter of collecting for seed grain.

At a meeting of the board last Thurs-
day afternoon Mr. James Speakman and
other representatives of the farmers of
the province spoke forcibly of the con-
ditions prevailing throughout the west
as a result of the indebtedness of the
farmer. He said that farmers were
greatly hampered on account of the fact
that the government, the merchants and
other creditors were getting after them
all the same time, thereby making it
a difficult matter for them to get the
harvesting completed. He urged
patience among the creditors and that
the Government be advised to go a little
slower. At the meeting a statement

was made that in some parts the
threshermen refused to start up unless
the Government changed its policy of
taking the first money the farmer gets.

Local Items of Interest

Miss Gertrude Dowling returned from
Calgary on Saturday morning.

Inspector Tucker was in Vulcan last
Tuesday and Wednesday.

Mr. Torgerson is having an extension
added to his house.

Miss Ethel P. Terman left on Thursday
evening for Chicago, where she will
attend school.

Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Trail returned
from their vacation at Banff on Friday
morning.

Mr. P. W. L. Clark, was a business
visitor to Blackie on Tuesday of last
week.

Mr. Thomas of Reeves store is spend-
ing his vacation at Calgary.

The household effects of Mr. M. F.
Earp are being put up for auction today
by Mr. C. C. Rebbe, being the auctioneer.

Mr. G. R. Plumb took his son Elder
Plumb who is suffering from typhoid
fever to the general hospital, Calgary on
Thursday evening.

The Guttman Liquor Store of Calgary
are under the depressing influence of
the recent liquor vote and the stock is
for sale.

Mr. J. Birchall, of the Salvation
Army, Calgary, was in town on Thurs-
day collecting for the Army Harvest
Home. He met with a liberal response
to his appeal.

A splendid selection of private Chris-
tmas cards are now to be seen at the
D. C. Jones Drug Store. Place your
orders early.

Mr. H. J. Becker and his sister left
Vulcan for Petersburg, Illinois, on
Wednesday morning. They will be
away for the winter.

The latest Alberta Gazette contains
the official figures of the recent prohibi-
tion fight in Alberta. The figures are:

The number of votes in the affirmative,
58,295; The number of votes in the
negative, 37,509; The number of bal-
lots rejected, 1,649; making a total of
97,443.

Labour Day was not observed in
Vulcan except at the banks and the
postoffice, all places of business being
open all day.

Our reference in last week's issue to
a patriotic concert, although not stated,
was to have taken place at Reid Hill.
The entertainment has been postponed
until next month as people are too busy
harvesting at present.

Miss M. E. Dodds, who has been
visiting Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Dodds, left
on Monday evening for Toronto. She
was accompanied as far as Indian Head,
Sask., who is on a visit to friends there.

The Misses M. and B. Blotz, who
have been visiting their sister Mr. J.
G. Rowe, of Reid Hill, returned to
their home at Dodgeville, Wis., on Fri-
day evening.

Mr. George Mackay, who held the
position of Government telephone in-
spector has resigned and has enlisted
in the 82nd. His position will probably
be filled by Mr. W. J. Whitman, of
Edmonton.

On Sunday September 12th the Rev.
D. K. Allan will be out on the Dinton
mission field dispensing Communion.
His place at the Presbyterian Church
will be occupied by the Rev. Scragg,
of Calgary.

Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Brust, of Cotton-
wood, Idaho, arrived in Vulcan on Fri-
day evening for a short visit. Mr.
Brust who is interested in land near
Vulcan, has a great deal of good to say
for the district. He is especially pleased
with the magnificent showing of the
crops this year.

The weather of week was of a mixed
nature, we had dull days, fine days,
misty mornings and on two days a
slight rainfall. The moisture was so
slight, however, as to hardly make any
difference in the harvesting operations,
a day probably being the most time lost
on any farm.

Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Brust, of Cotton-
wood, Idaho, left Vulcan on Monday
morning for Montana, where Mr. Brust
is also extensively interested in farm
holdings. Mr. Brust has much to say
of the splendid appearance of Alberta's
crops this year. He was particularly
struck by the amount of corn that is
being raised since he first visited this
district.

The Mystery of the Ravenspurs

By Fred M. White

Ward, Lock & Co., Limited
London, Melbourne and Toronto

(Continued)

"Mrs. May doesn't look like an invalid," she said.

"She doesn't. It is her heart. Any sudden excitement might be fatal to her. Is it not strange that I have the seeds of the same complaint?"

"You, Marion? I never heard that before. And you are here!"

"Oh, yes, I am here. A bad place for heart troubles, you would say. But I am young and strong. I merely made the remark—perhaps it would have been better had I not said anything about it."

Mrs. May was talking. She protested against the trouble she was causing. Indeed, there was no reason why she should not have gone back to her farm. Still, her kind friends were so very pressing she could stay the night. But she must be up and away early in the morning. She had pressing business, tiresome law business, to see to in York.

"And now I am not going to keep you up any longer," she said with a brilliant smile. "You will help me up stairs? Will you, dear?"

She had risen to her feet and approached Marion. The girl seemed to shrink back; it looked as if she was being dragged into some painful undertaking. Then the natural sweetness of her disposition conquered her dislike.

"If you think I can manage it," she said.

Mrs. May hobbled upstairs, leaning on Marion's shoulder, chatting gaily. The latter helped her into the room set apart for the involuntary guest and at a sign closed the door. All her smiles and pretty feminine blandishments vanished; her eyes were dark and hard; her manner was cold and stinging.

"You fool," hissed Mrs. May. "This is a nice thing you have done!"

Marion smiled wearily. She seemed to have suddenly fallen under the mantle of years. She dropped into a chair like somebody old and weary.

"What have I done?" she asked.

"Fallen in love with Geoffrey Ravenspur."

The words came like a blow. Marion staggered under them.

"I deny it," she said weakly. It is false."

"It is true, you idiot. You are blushing like a rose. And tonight, when that fiend Tchigorisky played that fool's trick upon you you had no eyes for any one but Geoffrey. Frightened as I was, I could see that. Your looks betrayed you. What are you going to do about it?"

Marion shook her head sadly. Never had any one at Ravenspur ever seen her look so forlorn and dejected as she did at this moment.

"I don't know," she said hopelessly. "I know what I ought to do. I ought to kill you and throw myself into the sea afterwards. Why should I go on leading my present life? Why should I shield you? What are you? What are you to me?"

"You dare ask me that question?"

"Oh, I dare anything in my present mood. Still, I am in your power. You have only to say the word and it is done."

"Then why do you take every means of thwarting me?"

Marion rose and crossed over to the door. Her eyes were shining. There was a certain restless motion of her hands.

"Take care," she whispered. "Don't drive me too far. Oh, if I could only live the last four years of my life over again!"

CHAPTER XXX. A Leaf From the Past

Ralph Ravenspur, with Tchigorisky and Geoffrey, sat smoking in the billiard room until Vera came in to say good-night and drive them off to bed. As they were about to separate at the head of the stairs Ralph gave them a sign to follow him.

"Come to my room for half an hour," he said.

The others complied. Tchigorisky slipped away for a while, and on his return he laid the end of a long silk thread on the white tablecloth.

"Part of a little scheme," he said. "This is one end of the silk thread. Where the other end is matters nothing for the present. Ralph, everybody has retired."

"Everybody," Ralph replied as he filled his pipe.

"I fancy you said that no servants sleep in the house."

"They have not done so for a long time," Geoffrey explained. "Not that we entertain the least suspicion of any of them. We merely made the change for safety's sake."

Tchigorisky nodded his approval. He arranged the silk thread neatly on the table, coiling the end round a daisy pattern worked into the damask cloth.

"For Mrs. May's benefit?" Geoffrey asked.

"Precisely," Tchigorisky said gravely. "I take a great interest in her."

Geoffrey smoked a whole cigarette before he spoke again.

"By the way," he exclaimed, "who and what is Mrs. May?"

"The devil fairly disguised," Ralph croaked. "A beautiful Mephistopheles, a fascinating Beelzebub, a dark-eyed fiend, a—"

He pulled up choking with all-consuming rage. His arm was sawing the air as if feeling for the white throat of his lovely foe.

"Steady, there," Tchigorisky muttered. "Steady, Ralph, my friend. Shall we enlighten Master Geoffrey a little as to the kind of woman she is?"

Ralph nodded over his pipe.

"If you like," he said. "Only the tale shall be yours. When I come to think of it, I go out of my mind, as I did that night in the Black Valley. Tell him, Tchigorisky; tell him by all means—but not all."

"Ay, ay, I shall know where to leave

CHEW "PAY ROLL" TOBACCO

A BRIGHT TOBACCO OF THE FINEST QUALITY

10 CENTS PER PLUG

The Farmers Of Tomorrow

The Successful Farmer Will Understand Soil Conservation and the Science of Farming

In every other profession but farming those who are successful in it are liberally trained and equipped for their work. A farmer may have a college education, but unless he knows how to conserve the fertility of his land he will not succeed as a farmer. A great many farmers are unsuccessful because they have not yet learned that no soil will go on forever producing crops with no return to the land. Successful farmers are those whose land is not robbed and starved but is fed with the soil of nutriment it needs, while it is tilled with care.

The farmer needs a technical education in the profession of farming, and a great many farmers, realizing that their business was nearing the stage of the survival of the fittest, when only trained men succeed, have commenced to study scientific farming. The average farmer is a man of much intelligence, and when he acquires a knowledge of soil chemistry and such things, he has a feeling of surprise and reproves himself for not having obtained an insight into these matters before.

The richness of the soil made it unnecessary for former generations of Canadian farmers to put back into the soil the elements demanded to produce a full crop of the same quality in the year to follow. When his land in the eastern provinces deteriorated the farmer frequently moved west and began afresh the work of robbing the soil. In former years very few farmers gave anything back to the land which they were exhausting. Until the ground became so impoverished that the crop output warned the farmer that something must be done. Formerly most farmers were ignorant of what their soils had contained, what they needed, and what crops they were by the nature of the ground most suited for.

That farmers were fairly successful in earlier times and even now get along without technical knowledge is due to the goodness of the land, and the large beneficence of nature. The trained farmer is a man of absolute independence and prosperity. He produces the actual necessities of life, and his products are always in demand. He also produces many luxuries.

At the present time, when the need of an enormous food supply is greater than ever, and when war on a vast scale is reducing everything to first principles, and wasting the economic advantages of a century of peace, we realize more and more the importance of the farmer. Doubtless this very realization and the need of the time will cause a multitude of the city people to return to the land, and will influence a multitude of farmers' sons to stay on the farm instead of going to the cities. There is an increasing tendency to make farming a real business, but there are still many farmers who are not giving very much study to soil conservation and to the facts of science about soils and feeding. If the city people who contemplate taking up land would make themselves acquainted now with these branches of study, they would find perhaps that they were when they got on their farms little behind many veteran farmers who perhaps have nearly as much to unlearn as the new agriculturists have to learn.—Vancouver Sun.

The Potato in Alaska

Most Important Crop Grown in the Northern Country

The potato is by far the most important and universally grown crop in Alaska, says the Weekly News Letter of the United States department of agriculture. With proper selection of varieties, care and culture, potatoes can be grown nearly everywhere in the country. Sprouting the seed before planting has been shown to greatly increase the chances of a good crop in the short season usually available. Frost proof cellar for storage also has been found to be a necessity. The yield on newly cleared land is usually small (about 150 bushels of merchantable potatoes at Fairbanks in 1914), but rich land in good till will sometimes produce three to four times that much under ordinary culture.

The Fairbanks station has grown potatoes for market for several years. The main object was to demonstrate that good potatoes could be grown in the interior, and the farmers in the vicinity have taken the hint and nearly all of them now grow a considerable acreage of potatoes, one estimating his crop as high as fifty tons, which, at four cents a pound or \$80 a ton, the lowest price at which potatoes have been sold up to the present time, would bring the grower some \$4,000. Potatoes are usually classed as a money crop. The trouble now is that so many farmers in the vicinity of Fairbanks are growing potatoes that competition must of necessity bring down the price.

Canada's Part

There is probably no more striking tribute to British rule than the readiness of the Dominion, without compulsion, to make a sacrifice so immense in a war that concerns her only indirectly. Nor can it be explained simply as an attitude of blind loyalty. The Canadian people, right or wrong as we may consider them, are convinced they are fighting for the interests of humanity and the preservation of democratic ideals throughout the world.—Chicago Post.

Turkey Has Coal

Valuable coal deposits have been found in Turkey. It is stated on good authority that a German mining engineer, who went to Turkey, just before that empire took up arms last fall to hunt for coal deposits which might make the country independent of foreign sources, found these excellent deposits. The Turks proceeded to develop them at once, and the German government now believes that the coal problem of its ally will not prove of any embarrassment to her while hostilities last.

Peculiarities of Alfalfa

How to Determine the Proper Time for Cutting

Climatic soil conditions frequently modify or alter the characters of certain plants. Presumably this is a provision on the part of nature whereby plants have power within certain limits to adapt themselves to conditions.

In the case of alfalfa it is easy to be misled by advice emanating from certain sources relating to the time of cutting the crop. The westerner who is accustomed to a light rainfall watches the blossom or bloom and, taking their cue from that, many corn-belt farmers have made the mistake of letting their crop get too far advanced before cutting. The bloom is not a safe guide in the corn belt, a much better one being the growth that makes its appearance just above the crown of the old plant. It is a simple matter to determine, just when alfalfa should be cut by observing these young shoots. We do not refer to the suckers that sometimes grow spindlingly alongside of the old stems, says the Iowa Homestead, but, rather, to the new buds that break out periodically from the old root. When this growth ranges in length anywhere from two to four inches it is then time to cut the crop. In the first place, alfalfa will cure into a palatable and nutritious hay if it is cut before the stems get woody, and, furthermore, if the cutting is done so that the young shoots are not severed, this means that the next crop will come on without delay.

It is quite true that early cutting sometimes involves a difficult task in curing out the hay, because it is quite succulent at the time the new shoots begin to make their start in life but, all things considered, it will pay to cut rather than delay. If for any reason the second or third crop, as the case may be, should make a growth of five or six inches before the preceding crop is removed, then the cutter bar should be placed high enough so that the buds of the new crop will not be cut. It is better to leave a portion of the old stems on the first crop rather than risk interfering with the growth of the succeeding crop.

As to the condition of the bloom or blossom, instances have been called to our attention where alfalfa has reached the proper stage to cut without showing any signs of blooming. Thus it can be easily understood how a blunder might be made and one cutting thereby lost if one waited until the customary one-tenth of the plants were in blossom.

Cattle Embargo Lifted

Settlers May Now Resume Bringing in Their Stock

The embargo placed by the Canadian government upon importation of live animals and their products, and also upon hay, straw, etc., coming from the United States, and which has been in force since October last, has expired in the case of the following states: Minnesota, North Dakota, Montana, Washington, Oregon, Idaho, Wyoming, Nebraska, Colorado, Utah, Nevada, California, Arizona, New Mexico, Oklahoma, and Texas.

The embargo was imposed by the government at the outbreak of foot and mouth disease in Michigan last October.

The United States bureau of animal industry has handled the extensive outbreak with great energy and care, and conditions now indicate that the infection stamped out, only a few areas in the middle and eastern states remaining under quarantine, as a precaution against possible recurrence on premises that have been infected.

During the outbreak the western states remained entirely free from infection with the exception of two small areas, one in Montana and one in Washington. These two outbreaks were quickly suppressed, and there have been no fresh cases for over six months in the western area. It has, therefore, been considered safe to remove the embargo from the states mentioned above.

Animals and their products, also hay and straw, may be imported into Canada when accompanied by an affidavit of the owner or shipper that the shipment is from one of the states mentioned, and has not been unloaded in a prohibited state. The usual conditions regarding the importation of livestock such as quarantine certificates of malein and tuberculin tests, etc., must be complied with.

This change in the regulation will permit settlers from the United States to bring their livestock with them, and will also permit the movement of cattle from the south to the grazing lands in the north. The restrictions have necessarily interfered with the profits of railroads and have caused other annoyance, and their removal will be welcomed.

Reform Wave Sweeping Old Russia

The Russian government has decided to give Socialist and Labor members of the Duma representation on the military and naval committees in proportion to their numbers.

Heretofore Socialist and Labor deputies have not been admitted, and in consequence the Constitutional Democrats have refused to participate in the work of these committees. This important concession to the radicals is designed by the government to show that all political parties are harmonious in this war.

What magazine will give me the highest position quickest?

Literary Friend—A powder magazine, if you send in a fiery article.

Canning A Living

HOW THE FOOD PROBLEM WAS SOLVED FOR FAMILY OF TWELVE

(By William Harper Dean, in the Country Gentleman)

This is just a little story of how a man and his wife have solved big problems; how a family of twelve is getting the best things out of life at less than cost; and why the man and his wife have concluded that Bountiful, Utah, was wisely named.

Several years ago P. J. Sanders moved with his family from Kansas to Utah. Now Sanders has ten children of his own and some thirteen hundred, belonging to other people. You see, he's the big, smiling daddy of Utah's boys' and girls' clubs. He was working with boys' and girls' industrial clubs in Utah before a single canning demonstration had been made in that state. Then he got the department of agriculture's canning expert, O. H. Benson, to give just one demonstration. That was enough. Sanders has taken care of canning in Davis county ever since.

"Now, then," said Sanders to his wife, "I've been studying balanced rations for farm animals long enough. I'm going in for balanced rations for this family of ours. I'm showing the club girls how it's done; let's organize another little club and call it 'Bountiful' for luck. Let's practice what I'm preaching."

They did, and just to demonstrate how this family has solved the food problem, how it lives on fresh vegetables and spring chicken during the winter months, I'll give you Sanders' own account of what they accomplished last year. Remember, he has a very small place just on the edge of town.

"My wife, daughter and myself took charge of stocking the larder," said Sanders. "Of course, some of the youngsters helped when they were not in school, but the three of us did most of the work. When we were through and took inventory of our food supply

or included. Total cost—\$2.70. We saved \$12.50."

"Twenty-three quarts of asparagus were put up at a total of thirteen cents a quart. We saved \$3.91."

"One of the children gathered twelve quarts of mushrooms. All it cost to can them was thirty-six cents. At the store we should have paid twelve dollars for them. Another saving of \$11.64."

"Fifteen quarts of squash cost us forty-five cents. If bought at the store they would have cost \$2.25; saving, \$1.80. Twenty-six quarts of beets cost us seventy-eight cents; I don't know what they sell for at the store. And thirteen quarts of small, tender carrots cost us thirty-nine cents. The store doesn't handle carrots. Forty-eight quarts of catsup cost us three cents a quart, saving us \$10.56. For this catsup we used small tomatoes, which cost us nothing."

"Chili sauce is good, especially when it costs just seventy-two cents for seventy-four quarts. And there were seventy-two quarts of preserved plums, peaches, and apricots; four bushels of apples for breakfast dishes; fifteen quarts of apple filling, fifteen quarts of apple dumplings; and thirty-two quarts of Bartlett pears. On these things our saving amounted to about fifty per cent. Eighty-two quarts of rhubarb cost us five cents a quart. We saved \$4.10 on this."

"We had kept forty spring cockerels until October, when we were offered forty cents apiece for them. But into the glass jars they went—the whole forty. If we had kept them until now they would have eaten their heads off because of the high price of feed. But instead of our feeding them they are feeding us—and incidentally saving us sixteen dollars."

In December, when quite a number of our fruit jars were empty, we killed three hogs and canned in glass jars 215 pounds of their meat—sausage,



This Family of Twelve are Living on the Best the Land Affords—and Living Cheaply.

we found more than 400 quarts of vegetables, more than 500 quarts of fruit, forty spring chickens, ninety-two quarts of spare ribs, tenderloin, pork chops, headcheese, and sausage. And so far as my family was concerned I didn't care whether the cost of living stood still or soared. We have ours!

"Now, here's how it all worked out—how we are living on the best the land affords at less than cost. I'll tell you exactly what every mouthful of food is costing us. Take our tomatoes, for example. At the grocery store they would have cost us eight dollars. A can of tomatoes means about two pounds of the vegetable, costing one cent, fuel and labor cost two cents, making a total cost of three cents a quart. Our ninety-five quarts cost us \$2.85. We saved \$5.15 on tomatoes alone."

"We put up eighty-five quarts of sugar corn, and it's as good as the best you can buy. At the store it would have cost \$29.75; ours cost \$11.05. We saved \$18.70 on our corn."

"We didn't raise it; we bought it and paid a high price for it too. It cost us ten cents a dozen ears and a dozen ears cut from the cob just filled a quart jar. Sometimes eight ears would fill the quart, but the average was twelve. Each quart cost us thirteen cents—ten cents for the corn and three cents off labor and fuel. The best corn sells here for twenty cents a can, two for thirty-five cents. We should have bought our corn when it was cheaper—about seven cents—and made a greater saving."

"We put up 150 quarts of stringless beans on shares, our share being seventy-five quarts. We saved \$7.12 on this item."

"Our fifty-four quarts of peas cost us five cents a quart; peas, fuel and labor

headcheese, pork chops, tenderloin and ham. Besides that we have fifty pounds of ham put up fresh in a large crock now filled with fried meat, covered with lard and sealed with paraffin."

This is all fresh for summer use and only needs warming in order to have it ready to serve for meals."

"Our cow gave us 6,060 pounds of 4.2 per cent milk during the year just closed; chickens are laying sixty eggs a day now; and crop prospects are good."

"The war may continue, butcher shops may close and gardens may fail, but unless the thief makes a haul from our unlocked cellar we shall not worry. We'll eat on and on. And we'll eat a balanced ration, living on the cheapest and yet the best that the land affords."

"We have made the little things count, you know; and they tell me it's the little things that make for content and discontent. This family of ours begins with baby sister, who has been in Bountiful just four weeks, and runs up to big brother—just turning his twenty-first year. Five years ago, when twins came to us, one of the youngsters decided that one of them just must be sold to the junk man. I guess he thought there wasn't enough food to go round."

"But we have not one to spare. We're healthy and happy. We've made the little things count in every chapter of our lives. And we're content!"

You can obtain further particulars by sending a post card to S. E. Greenway, department of agriculture, University, Saskatoon, or Prof. C. H. Lee, Agricultural College, Winnipeg, Man., whichever happens to be in your district.

Ambrose, the porter, entered the office of the city editor, who enjoyed a chat with the bright, if uneducated, negro.

"Ambrose, do you favor political economy?"

"No, sah; Ah certainly do not. It's only a scheme of de bosses to defeat woman's suffrage so dey won't have to buy so many votes."

"How long have they been married?"

"About five years."

"Did she make him a good wife?"

"But; but she made him an awfully good husband."

French Officer—So you are the man who assassinated eight children and five women! What was your profession before the war?

Prussian Prisoner—I was professor of morals in a college in Berlin.—Le Rire.

"Well," said the cheerful wife, who thought she had a soprano voice, "if the worst comes to the worst I could keep the wolf from the door by singing."

"I don't doubt that would do it," replied the husband, who had suffered much, "but suppose the wolf should happen to be deaf?"

RED ROSE TEA "is good tea"

Your Liver is Clogged up

That's Why You're Tired—Out of Sorts—Have no Appetite.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS

will put you right in a few days. They do their duty.

Cure Constipation, Biliousness, Indigestion, and Sick Headache. Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price. Genuine must bear Signature

Beutwood

One Can Save

Energy and Temper

By Using Only

EDDY'S MATCHES

They will not miss Fire if Properly Held and Struck on Rough Surface—Every Stick is a Match—and Every Match A Sure, Safe Light

New and Second Hand Safes

Some fine new and second-hand Safes, Cash Registers, Computing Scales, etc., cheap. F. H. Robinson, 60 Princess street, Winnipeg.

MOTHERS!

Don't fail to procure **MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP** For Your Children While Teething. It soothes the Child, Softens the Gums, Allays the Pain, Dispel the Wind, Colic, and is the Best Remedy for Infantile Diarrhoea.

TWENTY-FIVE CENTS A BOTTLE

Ambidextrous

Very few people are ambidextrous—that is, able to use the left hand as readily and skilfully as the right. But there is a story of an Irishman who was careful to cultivate that art. When he was signing articles on board a ship he began to sign his name with his right hand, and then changed the pen to the left hand and finished it. "So you can write with either hand, Pat?" asked the officer. "Yis, sorr," replied Pat. "When I was a boy my father (rest his soul) always said to me, Pat, learn to cut your finger nails with your left hand, for some day ye might lose yer right!"—Youth's Companion.

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

First Steam Battleship

In comparison with the dreadnoughts of the present day, the Demologos, the first steam war vessel ever built, furnishes some interesting contrasts. This ship was 167 feet long. It made its first speed trial on July 4th, 1814, and developed a speed of a little more than six miles an hour, which was thought to be very good at that time. The Demologos never engaged in battle. On June 4th, 1829, the ship was destroyed in New York navy yard by an explosion of its boilers, which killed twenty-nine persons. Some of the naval launches of the present day have a greater horsepower than that of the Demologos.

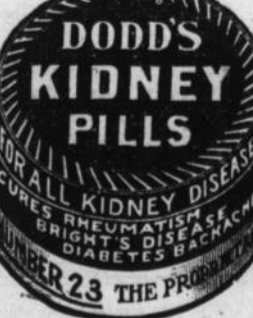
Population of China

The total area of China is estimated at 4,278,352 square miles. A census of the kind taken in Western nations has never been attempted in China, and the nearest approach to a reliable estimate is probably the census of households (not individuals) taken by the Chinese ministry of interior in 1910. Assuming 5.5 persons to a household, which, by a test census was found to be a fair average, the population totalled 331,000,000, including 1,500,000 as the probable population of Tibet.

"Do ye ken which are the lightest men in Scotland, England and Ireland?" asked Tougal.

"Na," says Tonal, "I'm nae thinking I ken."

"Well," says Tougal, "there are the men o' Cork in Ireland, the men o' Ayr in Scotland, but there are lightermen in London. Hoots, mon!"



W. N. U. 1066

About Fossils

Nature's Way of Preserving Evidence of the Life That Existed in the Dim Past

Few people value fossils at their proper worth, because but very few know anything about them. Sometimes an irreverent youngster may be heard to designate some one of conservative tendencies as "a regular old fossil," little knowing what he is talking about or to how beautiful and strange a child of nature he is referring. Rightly viewed, a fossil is a historical document carved in tables of stone, of unimpeachable veracity and almost incredible age. To him who has eyes to see a fossil will unfold a tale, so interesting that few other histories can vie with it, and so old that it laughs at such mere human attempts as the pyramids, or the palaces of Babylon, as things of yesterday. It is as if nature bethought herself how perishable all her work is; types vanish, specie and genera disappear and as if they never had been, yet shall something be saved for future generations to see what went before them. Thinking thus, nature looks around and makes a generous selection, here a reptile eighty feet in length, there a creature that only the microscope can reveal to mortal eyes, now a huge tree trunk and then a filmy fern, a butterfly's wing, a horny crab, an egg, a seed, or a delicate flower petal, nothing is too small or too great, if indeed nature is aware of such distinctions.

Then she sets to work, lot to copy the model as a sculptor or a painter might do—no, she patiently removes the whole structure, grain by grain, atom by atom, here a little and there a little, and as each molecule is removed she replaces the perishable substance by something far more durable, using whatever she has at hand—lime, sand or clay, to be afterwards baked and pressed in her laboratory for many thousands of years. Each minute atom is replaced by another of its own exact form and size. This process is carried out faithfully throughout the entire structure, nothing is scamped, the most delicate filament is exactly reproduced, every curve or angle is as clear as in the original. When all is finished, there is, let us say, an elegant ammonite or a dainty frond of seaweed, as exact a copy of the original as any photograph could produce, and saying plainly to those who have ears to hear, "Though you have found me at the top of a high mountain yet these rocks that I now inhabit, were once at the bottom of a deep sea and though there is nothing existing today that is like me, yet untold myriads of my brethren lived with me and peopled the seas." The same voice cries aloud from the huge brontosaurus or the queer pterodactyl, as from the tiniest seed or most delicate feather. "We guard the past," it cries, "we tell the history of what has been, we are the witnesses of things long passed away but we can only speak to those who are able to hear."

Countless have been the cures worked by Holloway's Corn Cure. It has the power of its own lot to be found in other preparations.

Horse Talk

Sound Advice on the Care of Man's Best Friend

There is no time in the colt's life when he requires more generous feeding than during the first year after being weaned.

The colt should have plenty of bone and muscle-making food. A small ration of oats and wheat bran should be given daily on pasture.

The foundation of bone and muscle development must not be overlooked at this time. A colt that is neglected at this time will never develop into the horse that he might have made.

It is found necessary to give the young colt cow's milk, it should be diluted about half with water, and sugar added.

Mare's milk contains less solids and more sugar than cow's milk.

All growing colts should be in pasture during the summer months. Exercise is most essential to the development of strong legs and muscles.

Give the work team the largest feeding at night.

The work teams should have a bran mash on Saturday night. The rest on Sunday will do much to keep them in the best of condition.

Regularity of work and regularity of feeding make long years of usefulness of the work horse.

Keep the farm teams well shod. Many farmers are careless in this matter and it is cruel.—Tim, in Farm Journal.

The Aid to Belgium

A western American paper, the Tacoma Tribune, said: "We needn't take so much pride in our generosity toward Belgium. Canada has given over \$2,000,000 for Belgian relief, far more than we have in proportion to our population, even while she has been subjected to the tremendous burden of 'doing her bit' in the war through heavy taxes and voluntary contributions of many sorts."

Canada has done well, but Australia has done far better. The Australian subscriptions to Belgian relief have totalled nearly four million dollars, as follows: New South Wales, £517,204; Victoria, £175,000; Queensland, £27,827; South Australia, £47,537; West Australia, £21,761; Tasmania, £8,500; total, £797,829.

We are not sure that the Tacoma Tribune is right, however, in thinking that Canada has done more in proportion than the United States. The American contribution has been very great.

One thing is certain. Not enough has been got from all sources to meet the need. Belgium is in a desperate way.—Ottawa Journal.

Censoring the Movies

Motion pictures are a new art, and a complicated system of censorship is growing up round them. There is no particular reason for censoring motion pictures more than anything else, except that they are new and their unsettled status gives them a censorious instinct to assert itself. Crime of all sorts is constantly described in print that is within the reach of any illiterate child possessed of a penny. It is constantly shown on the stage, the illusion of which is much more powerful than that of the motion picture.—Saturday Evening Post.

WEAK, TIRED, DEPRESSED

That is the Usual Condition of Persons Afflicted with Anaemia

Anaemia is the medical term for poor, watery blood. It may arise from a variety of causes, such as lack of exercise, hard study, improperly ventilated rooms or workshops, poor digestion, etc. The chief symptoms are extreme pallor of the face and gums, rapid breathing and palpitation of the heart after slight exertion, headaches, dizziness and a tendency to hysteria, swelling of the feet and limbs and a distaste for food. All these symptoms may not be present, but any of them indicate anaemia which should be promptly treated with Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. These Pills make new, rich blood which stimulates and strengthens every organ and every part of the body. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have made thousands of anemic people bright, active and strong. The following is one of the many cures. Mrs. Phillips, wife of Rev. W. E. Phillips, Princeton, Ont., says: "Some years ago, while living with my parents in England I fell a victim of anaemia. The usual complications set in and soon I became but a shadow of my former self. My mother, who had been a former nurse of many years' experience, tried all that her knowledge suggested; tonics of various kinds were tried, and three doctors did their best for me, but without avail, and a continued gradual decline and death was looked for."

"Later my parents decided to join my brothers in Canada, and it was confidently expected that the ocean voyage, new climate and new conditions would cure me. For a time I did experience temporary benefit, but was soon as ill again as ever. I was literally bloodless, and the extreme pallor and generally hopeless appearance of my condition called forth many experiences of sympathy from friends whom we made in our new home in Acton, Ont. Later a friend urged me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and although in a condition where life seemed to have little to hope for I decided to do so. After using three boxes I began to mend. Continuing I began to enjoy my food, sleep almost normally, and began to have a fresh interest in life as I felt new blood once again running in my veins. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills brought about a complete cure and I am today in robust health. My husband is rector of this parish and I have recommended the use of the Pills to a great number of people with whom we have come into contact in the course of my husband's ministry. For we both know what Dr. Williams' Pink Pills can do."

These Pills may be had from any dealer in medicine or by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

An Improved Machine Gun

A new type of machine gun, an improvement on the 1904 model of the Maxim gun made by Hiram Maxim, Jr., of Hartford, Ct., has been adopted by the United States army. A model, which will be a standard for the army, has already been constructed. This gun overcomes the difficulties of jamming experienced in both the 1904 Maxim and the Benet-Mercier machine gun now used by the army, of being possible to fire 16,000 rounds without jamming. This has been demonstrated by elaborate tests made in Texas. The new gun has already been adopted by the English army and is now being used in the European war. In fact several improvements have been suggested as a result of its use in the present war and will be incorporated in the new model.

Many children die from the assaults of worms, and the first care of mothers should be to see that their infants are free from these pests. A vermifuge that can be depended on is Miller's Worm Powders. They will not only expel worms from the system, but act as a health-giving medicine and a remedy for many of the ailments that beset infants, enfeebling them and endangering their lives.

A Pleasant Reminder

The assurance from the Dominion government of continued hospitality in Canada for Americans, whether travellers or prospective settlers, and for unnaturalized foreigners from "the States" as well, without the requirement of passports, is a pleasant reminder of the 100 years of peace just begun.—Springfield Republican.

An artist and wife were entertaining friends to tea in the studio. The hosts picture, which had recently been "hung," was the topic of conversation. Said one lady:

"Mr. Vandike, yours was the only picture that I looked at in the exhibition."

Vandike bowed and smiled delightedly.

"Believe me, madam," he said, "I appreciate the honor."

But she gave a little start of perplexity.

"Honor?" she said. "The others, you know, were so surrounded by the crowd."

On the last day of school prizes were distributed at Peter's school. When the little boy returned home and mother was entertaining callers.

"Well, Peter," asked one of the callers, "did you get a prize?"

"No," replied Peter, "but I got horrible mention."

"Here's a story about a man who got a piece of ice lodged in his throat and choked to death."

"Ah, another case of death from hard drink."

BE A MOVIE ACTOR

Earn big salary and become famous acting in Photo-Plays. Beverly Dawn, the famous actor and master director of instruction, gives private lessons by letter. Mr. Dawn trains all types of people in facial expression, screen-make-up and all the technique essential to moving pictures. He gives instruction in acting, experience unnecessary. Film producers demand new faces, people with training which we give you. We teach you to be natural and at ease before the camera. Write for particulars. Photo-Players Studios, 8 McIntosh Bldg., Toronto.

The City That Was

Work of Germans Is Compared to Invasion of Tartar Hordes Centuries Ago

"The City That Was." This is the name given to Shavil, still the centre of bitter fights in Lithuania, by those of the inhabitants who have returned to the ruins of their former homes there.

More than a thousand houses were burned by the Germans. Entire districts are in ruins, among which wander sorrowing men and women, vainly searching for the bodies of their dear ones who perished, victims of the barbarous warfare waged by the Germans.

No wonder the people of Poland and Lithuania compare the German invasion to that of the Tartar hordes that burned and destroyed everything in their path, only that the cultured Teutons go the savage Nomads of seven hundred years ago one better by sending off to Germany everything worth while. Scores of young men and women were taken as hostages—the youth to work in the fields of depopulated Germany, the girls to serve as slaves to the victorious masters.

When the Germans were finally driven out of Shavil, more than 2,000 inhabitants were left, starving and shivering, in the basements of their homes, where they sought refuge from the hail of shot that the Kaiser's artillery rained upon the defenceless city.

State of Ohio, City of Toledo, Lucas County.

Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is a senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.

FRANK J. CHENEY, Notary Public. Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A.D. 1916.

A. W. GLEASON, Notary Public. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free. F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by all Druggists, 75c. Take Hall's Family Pills for Constipation.

German Torpedoes

According to the latest information, the newest German torpedoes have a range of from 1,000 to 1,500 yards. Instead of carrying 250 lb or 300 lb of gun cotton or other high explosive, the instruments have a charge of but 100 lb or less. Because of the shorter range and lighter weight, the ordinary intricate mechanism is simplified. Indeed, some of the propelling parts necessary in the greater torpedo are omitted. Probably the most valuable saving is in the time of construction. These torpedoes are built and completely tested in five months, while ten months or a year is required to perfect a long-range instrument. The new torpedo costs about \$2,250. This does not include the explosive charge. The German long-range torpedo, 10,000 yards, costs \$15,000, while the intermediate range torpedo, 4,000 to 7,000 yards, costs about \$6,500.

I bought a horse with a supposedly incurable ringbone for \$30. Cured him with \$1.00 worth of MINARD'S LINIMENT and sold him for \$85. Profit on Liniment, \$54.

MOISE DEROSCE, Hotel Keeper, St. Philippe, Que.

A Long Voyage

Journey Around Greater Part of North America to Reach Port Nelson

In order that the proper kind of lumber for the construction of piers and docks may be available at Port Nelson where the Canadian government is building a railroad and steamship terminal on the shores of Hudson Bay it has been found necessary to send a steamer around the greater part of North America.

The steamer Durley Chine, which left Vancouver, B.C., on June 30, will cover approximately 10,000 miles to land her cargo of Douglas fir at Port Nelson, which is only about 1,200 miles distant from Vancouver in an air line.

Her route lies down the Pacific coast, through the Panama canal, up the Atlantic coast to Newfoundland, thence into Hudson Bay.

In preparation for this season's work at Port Nelson, a fleet of steamers is fitting out at St. John's, Nfld. Most of these are sealing vessels, equipped for service in stormy and ice-frequented waters.

Some of them will be used directly by the Canadian government for the transport of men, construction material and food supplies. Others are engaged by fur companies for the collection of last winter's accumulation of peltries along the Labrador and Hudson Bay coasts.

A minister of a rural parish in Scotland found one of his flock shooting a hare on the Sabbath, and remonstrated with him. "Macpherson, do you know what a work of necessity is?"

"I do," replied Macpherson.

"Well, do you think shooting a hare on Sunday a work of necessity?"

"It is that," said the parishoner.

"How do you make that out?"

"Well, ye see, minister, it might nae be out on Monday."

Pretty Cashier—You might give me a holiday to recruit my health. My beauty is beginning to fade.

Manager—What makes you think so?

Pretty Cashier—The men are beginning to count their change.

What magazine will give me the highest position quickest?

Literary Friend—A powder magazine, if you send in a fiery article.

"See, here, milkman, I don't think the milk you are giving me, is pure."

"Madam, to the pure all things are pure."

A Clever Forecast

How Germany's Plan of Selecting Moment to Strike Was Foretold in Britain

A writer whose nom de guerre "Navalis" conceals his identity, gave in the National Review in February, 1913, an analysis of the possibilities of Germany declaring war in the following October. He wrote:

There are indications that next October Admiral Tirpitz may regard the conditions as favorable to his aims. An indefinite postponement of the "settlement" with England must be attended by many risks. In the first place, there is the possibility that the next few years may witness the creation of an imperial fleet to supplement the British navy. Should Canada decide to give three battleships to the king, a squadron of four battleships (including the ship given by the Malay States), over and above those laid down under the British programme, would be in existence by the end of 1916. Such a squadron would modify the naval position. In the second place, there is a bare chance that the British government might wake up and arm in real earnest, recognizing the tremendous danger that threatens the empire. In the third place, the French naval programme is now at last beginning to make good progress, and three years hence the French navy will once more have to be taken into serious account. In the fourth place, the new Russian naval programme cannot be entirely neglected, and unless Russia can be won over, Germany will have to detach some force to watch the Russian fleet, and will not be able to concentrate her entire strength against England in the North Sea four years hence. In the fifth place, in October next, the German navy will have a possible chance of success, falling special precautions on the part of the British admiralty.

The two most important factors in the material of modern naval war are large modern battleships or dreadnoughts and destroyers. Submarines may play a great part in the remote future, but for vigorous offensive work on the high seas they have not as yet sufficient speed or adequate nautical qualities, though in both directions they are improving very rapidly. It is important to note how we stand today in these two classes of vessels, and how we shall stand in the near future. The British force of dreadnoughts, complete is 21 built for the British navy plus the New Zealand provided by the Dominion of these 29 British ships and the New Zealand are in home waters, and one in the Mediterranean. The German force complete is 13, of which one is in the Mediterranean. One Italian and one Austrian dreadnought are complete in the Mediterranean, giving the Triple Alliance a total of 15 ships of this type to the 25 British. No other European power possesses any completed dreadnoughts. Of large modern destroyers Britain has approximately 103 ready and Germany 96.

By next October, however, the conditions will be singularly modified, unless the British admiralty completely changes its present plans. The British force of completed dreadnoughts will then rise to 25 plus the New Zealand ship and the Australian ship. The New Zealand is to be sent off on a visit to New Zealand, and as she is not to return to England before October 15, she cannot be reckoned as available in Europe early in that month. The Australian ship in any case is to be stationed in the Pacific. This leaves us with 25 dreadnoughts in Europe. Four of these are to be permanently stationed in the Mediterranean and based upon Malta; a fifth is to act as flagship of the fourth battle squadron, which is based upon Gibraltar; four and a half days from the North Sea; leaving 20 dreadnoughts for the North Sea. As our ships can only be kept in effective order if they are regularly docked and refitted, the practice has obtained of detaching ships one by one from the various squadrons every year for their refits, which usually occupy about a month. At any given moment from two to three dreadnoughts out of 20 will be absent from the fleet for this reason. If we allow two ships absent, we have an effective strength with the flag of 18; if three, of 17. Only during manoeuvres are the squadrons at or near their full strength. On Jan. 1, for example, of our 21 dreadnoughts at home, the Neptune, Vanguard and Orion were in the dockyard hands, leaving 18 effective.

The German force in dreadnoughts will rise to 17 in October next. One of these—the Goeben—in all probability will be stationed in the Mediterranean, leaving 16 in the North Sea. As the German navy is not compelled to be perpetually "on watch," and as the enormous strength of the German land forces precludes any chance of a successful invasion of German territory by the tiny handful of troops that Britain has available, the German ships can be docked a large number at a time, without the slightest risk being run. Thus, when the German fleet goes to sea it can go to sea with all its force. Moreover, because Germany will attack, she can choose her time to strike her blow and have everything ready for it. As Mr. Churchill said in the House of Commons last year: "We have to be able to meet at our average moment the naval force of an attacking power at their selected moment." It would have been even more correct had he said: "We have to be able to meet at our most unfavorable moment the naval force of Germany at her selected moment."

Long Range

A group of colored people were discussing the war. Uncle Ephraim's sympathies were all with the allies.

"Man," announced he. "Has you heard 'bout them Allies? They's got a gun what kin hit you if it's twenty-three miles off."

"Lawsie, that ain't nothin'," sneered a partisan of the opposite camp. "De Germans, dey kin hit you if dey jess has you' address."

One of the latest employments to which Austrian women are turning is that of chimney sweeping. Women are also to be freely employed as letter carriers. There is talk in some papers of the employment of women barbers, but the work is generally considered unsuitable for girls.



Russia Bound to Persist

Vast Empire Has as Yet Been Little Effected by the War

Despatches from Berlin, carefully framed to create the impression that they originated in Russia, suggest that the people are tired of the war and are likely to clamor for peace if the Grand Duke Nicholas is forced to evacuate Poland and fall back upon the line of the Bug. It requires only a glance at the map of Russia to see that the great mass of the Slav race are as remote from the sound of war's alarms as they would be if they dwelt on another planet. The evacuation of all of Poland, and the retention by the Germans of the portions of the provinces of Suwalki, Kovno and Courland now held by them, would give the German powers a little under three per cent of the area of Russia in Europe. When they cross the Bug in pursuit of the Bear—if they ever do—the German armies will still be 650 miles from Moscow, and to reach it must traverse the most difficult country in Europe. But even were they to conquer Moscow, Russia would be unconquered still—as Napoleon discovered a century ago—so long as her will to fight remains and her western allies continue to supply her with munitions and war supplies. There are between thirty and forty million men of service age in the Russian empire. Not more than one in five of them has as yet been called to the colors. The war to the great mass of the people means only the disappearance from their familiar places of a small portion of the men who have had military training.

To say that among the people there is a demand for peace is to presuppose that they have a grasp of the meaning and scope of the war and know how it is progressing. The intellectuals and the Bureaucrats are doubtless no less well informed than the average man in western Europe as to what is happening, but unquestionably the bulk of the Russian peasants only know that the Little Father is having some trouble on the western border of the empire, and that to prevent the soldiers who are helping him from taking too much vodka it has been found advisable to close the state dram shops.

Russia is not yet a democracy, whatever she may become as the result of the changes war will inevitably bring, and the little group of men in Petrograd who make war and peace on behalf of her swarming population are as determined to see the thing through as Asquith or Kitchener. The war was begun because Russia refused to give up her small Slav satellite, Serbia, to the unrestrained vengeance of Austria-Hungary. It will be continued to a successful end because Russian statesmen know that a Teuton triumph now would make the Balkan States the plaything of Germanic diplomacy, and that the peace which the Teuton would pass to the possession of a great empire in the Near East. Russia may be badly hammered during the next six months, but the Bear will take it all standing up.

An Oil For All Men.—The sailor, the soldier, the fisherman, the lumberman, the outdoor laborer and all who are exposed to injury are, the elements will find in Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil a true and faithful friend. To ease rheumatic colds, dress wounds, subdue lumbago and overcome rheumatism, it has no equal. Therefore, it should have a place in all home medicines and those taken on a journey.

A Bath House on Wheels

Product of a British Company and is Designed for Use of Soldiers at the Front

Another use of the motor car in war has been found by a British company which is now manufacturing portable bathing equipments for the British soldiers at the front, says Popular Mechanics Magazine. The motor bath car carries twelve folding tubs made of specially prepared canvas and provided with substantial iron frames which hold their form rigidly when extended. When in use, these are placed in rows on each side of the car and covered by a tent made by drawing out canvas pieces fixed to the top of the machine, and securing them to tent poles.

Two boilers, each of which heats approximately two gallons of water a minute, are mounted in the car. Paraffin sprayed under pressure is the fuel used with these. A fifty gallon water tank is fixed to one of the runboards, and to replenish it water is drawn in by means of a hose and hand pump. For transportation the tubs are folded compactly, so that the entire equipment is readily carried in the body of the machine, which is lined with sheet iron and provided with shelves.

The Victorian period ended on June 15 last. After that date stamps bearing Queen Victoria likeness were no longer legal.

ARLINGTON

WATERPROOF COLLARS AND CUFFS. Something better than linen and big laundry bills. Wash it with soap and water. All stains or dirt come right off. For \$25 we will mail you THE ARLINGTON COMPANY OF CANADA, Limited. 88 Fraser Avenue, Toronto, Ontario.

Elves Bros. Store News

We are offering "Special Values" in the following Lines throughout the harvest and threshing seasons. Shirts, Gloves, Pants, Socks, Blankets Underwear, Shoes, Hats and Groceries.

Shirts	
Mens Duck Kakhi Shirts, military style,	1.15, 1.25, 1.75
Mens Galatea Shirts, double stitched brass buttons for	90c
"Old Hickory," guaranteed to wear a year, per pair	4.50

Shoes	
The Williams Shoe for hard knocks, guaranteed solid all through, prices	2.75 to 4.50

Pants	
Brown and Grey Striped Mole Skin Pants	3.00
Corduroy Pants, "Peabody's"	3.60
Brown Kakhi pants, double knee and seat	1.50

Hats	
Mens Grey Felts, large field hat	1.50
Mens Straws	15c to 1.00
Fawn Columbia Cowboy Hats	2.25

Work Gloves	
Chrome Tan Gloves, tight cuff	90c
Mens all Horsehide, soft and pliable	1.25
Soft Muleskin, smoke tan	50c
Grey Gauntlets, special value	1.00
Inseam Shocking Glove	65c

Socks, Underwear, Blankets	
Socks, blue and grey cotton	2 pairs for 25c
Wool Sox	25c
Blankets, grey wool	2.25
Underwear, Balbriggan, per garment	50c

Groceries

Special Price List prepared for the Harvester and Thresher. Prices are Rock Bottom and Quality is No. 1. We figure against any Catalogue or Pedlar and will save you money. Get our List.

Elves Bros.
The Store of Good Service



Homestead Regulations

THE sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old, may homestead a quarter section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. Applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency for the District. Entry by proxy may be made at any Dominion Lands Agency (but not Sub-Agency), on certain conditions.

Duties—Six months residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres, on certain conditions. A habitable house is required except when residence is performed in the vicinity.

In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter section alongside his homestead. Price \$3.00 per acre.

Duties—Six months residence in each of three years after earning homestead patent; also 50 acres extra cultivation. Pre-emption patent may be obtained as soon as homestead patent, on certain conditions.

A settler who has exhausted his homestead right may take a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price \$3.00 per acre. Duties—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate 50 acres and erect a house worth \$300.

The area of cultivation is subject to reduction in case of rough, scrubby or stony land. Live stock may be substituted for cultivation under certain conditions.

W. W. CORY, C.M.G.,

Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.
N.B.—Unauthorized publication of the advertisement will not be paid for.—64388

Lodge: Directory

VULCAN LODGE No. 74, A. F. & A. M. G. R. A. Regular meeting on the Tuesday or on before the full moon. Lodge of instruction two weeks before regular meeting. Visiting brothers welcome.

G. M. CARSON, W. M.
A. J. FLOOD, SECRETARY.

I. O. O. F., SAMARITAN LODGE No. 91, VULCAN, ALBERTA. Lodge meets every Wednesday, at 8.00 p. m. Visiting brothers welcome.

E. G. MCPHERSON, NOBLE GRAND
R. L. ELVES SECRETARY.

The Churches

Rev. D. K. Allan, Pastor; Mr. H. F. Richardson, Supt. Sunday School; F. A. Elves, Clerk of Session; P. H. Irving, Clerk of Managers; Mr. R. W. Glover, Pianist.

Morning Service 11 a.m., Sunday School 2.30 p.m.; Evening Service 7.30 p.m. Services held in the Masonic Hall.

Ladies Aid meets last Thursday of each month. Mrs. F. A. Elves, President; Mrs. W. F. Jennejohn, Vice-President; Mrs. D. K. Allan, Secretary; Mrs. A. M. Trail, Treasurer.

TO RENT

CHAMBERS—In the Bank of Hamilton Block, suitable for professional men, or as rooms for bachelors. \$8. steam heated, electric lighted. Apply Manager, Bank of Hamilton, Vulcan.

ESTRAY


MARE—On 34-15-25, Wm. Bowie, one light coloured sorrel mare left hind foot white, left front foot white, age 3 rising 4, weight about 1300 lbs. no brand.

George Todd, Brand reader
Vulcan Alberta

MARE—On farm of E. Arrison 9-20-24 21 miles north of Vulcan bay mare, left front foot white, narrow white strip on face 11 years old heavy set Clyde bred, weight 1300.

This mare has been running in vicinity since spring of 1910 collar mare

Arthur R. Bond brand reader
Eastway Alberta

GELDING—On the premises of Richard Shore 8. E. 4-19-21 W. of 4, one bay gelding, collar marks, white on face, heavy set, Clyde breeding, weight 1250 lbs, fourteen years old, branded  on left shoulder and  on left thigh. Arthur

Bond, brand reader, Eastway.

FOR SALE

OATS—A quantity of 1914 Oats on N. W. Quarter 12 19-25, 4 miles from Loma. Price 55c. per bushel at granary. Wm. McDonald, R. R. No. 2, Vulcan, Alberta. Agt 181

FOR SALE—Threshing outfit consisting of one 25 horsepower International Ga. Engine, one 28 x 48 new Racine Separator outfit. Has threshed about 80,000 bushels and is in first class condition. Enquire of O. W. Bowles, Blackie, Agt 2512

Good Cheap Birds

At the poultry department of the Dominion Experimental Station, Lethbridge, there are experiments being carried out with Barred Rocks and single comb white Leghorns, and the announcement is made that a limited number of cockerels of these two breeds can be obtained by farmers. The price, up to December 31st, will be \$1.50 to \$2.50 each, depending on the quality.

As these birds are bred for utility and not for show purposes they will be valuable for use in a farmers flock by introducing new blood of an egg laying strain as well as building up the flock generally, but for the fancier who is breeding purely for the showing, they are not of particular interest. Those who send first will be able to get the best selection on account of the number there are to spare being limited.

Red Cross Report

The president of the Red Cross Society, Surgeon-General G. Sterling Ryerson, on his return from a tour of investigation in Europe, presented his report to the executive, of which the following is a brief outline:

Having obtained the necessary authority from the British and French Governments, General Ryerson proceeded to France and was able to visit, during a tour of some 2,000 miles, most of the hospitals established for the reception of the sick and the wounded.

His recommendation that some assistance should be given by the Canadian Red Cross Society to the three principal organizations of the French Red Cross Society, whose needs are numerous and pressing, is being considered by the executive committee.

Several other recommendations made by the president have already, during his absence in France, been carried out on the request of the commissioner. With reference to the general supply of stores sent from Canada, he reports that both in quantity and quality they have been highly satisfactory.

The supply of shirts, cigarettes, socks, bandages and dressings, cannot, in his opinion, be over supplied.

His report concludes with a warning that we should before long begin again to make shipments of heavier goods to meet the requirements of a winter campaign.

He also states that the motor kitchen provided by Major Leonard has proved to be of the greatest possible value and this has been confirmed by letters received from those in charge of it.

The Vulcan Advocate

CHARLES CLARK Proprietor
R. W. GLOVER Managing Editor

Published every Wednesday in the Heart of a Wonderfully Rich Farming and Ranching District

SUBSCRIPTION: \$1.50 per year; Foreign Countries \$2.00. Exchange must be added to cheques.

The Trouble With Conscription

The agitation for and against conscription seems to be one of the chief things in England just at present, and supporters of either side are expending not a little verbal ammunition in the spreading of their views.

The question has been argued for so long and has become so much a part of a set political machinery that to disentangle it from the threads of its earlier surroundings is a matter of difficulty. No matter whether the disputants are of politics or the people, the tangle is just as inevitable.

The theories of conscription are threadbare, but that point seems to be overlooked to a great extent. Everybody is familiar with them although they handle them again and again. Under such treatment a pure sighted judgement cannot be reached. The problem will have to be removed from its present surroundings and applied to the people of Great Britain as a psychological question. It is not enough to ask whether conscription will fit the British public; one must go further and whether that people will consent to wear the garment. If their answer is in the affirmative, well and good, but if it is in the negative better leave the people to their accustomed garments, of conflict than to try and press them into something which will not fit, for nothing but mischief can be the outcome of something imposed by force on a people when their views are of an opposite persuasion.

Since the war started we have had examples of telling eloquence in regard to the readiness of Britain for being told what to do. The much discussed proposal for total prohibition during the war, admirable as it would no doubt have been, failed to carry because the Government were not willing to enforce anything in opposition to the general will. The South Wales coal strike affords another instance of the independence of the workers, and, as has been shown, the Government and the masters were bound to admit the justice of the cause of the workers. Again, why was not the machinery of the Munitions act enforced in the case of the first outbreak?

These things, separate from conscription, are nevertheless indicative of the temperament of the people on whom certain theorists would impose conscription, and they tend to show with what reception the move would be met by the mind of the nation.

The Great Difference

The feeling of bewilderment among the people of Germany as to what is the difference between their country and the rest of the world is recently commented upon by a neutral in writing to a New York paper. The writer points out that the German people, finding their country surrounded by armies, and neutral countries looking askance at her, are really at a loss to see why there should be this evident rising of the world against her.

Incidentally, the position indicates that a certain strict censorship by the German authorities has kept the real facts of the war from the people, or has so re clothed them as to give them an entirely different meaning. After the war is over and Germany resumes her correspondence and touch with the outside world much that is now hidden from here will no doubt be made plain.

Never before this war has there been so striking a comparison drawn between the military and democratic forces. They are separated in being and instinct by generations of thought, work and aspirations, the one growing like a weed in contrast with the cultivated growth of the other, and the simile might be pursued further, even to the crowding out of the cultivated by the weed, which is a possible among nations as in plant life. It becomes a struggle for existence bare and brutal, when the one challenges the life and the possibilities of the other. Forces practically undreamed of are brought into play in respect of their non-relationship to humanity, and the conflict resolves itself into one of the survival of the fittest.

Democracy, pursuing its way for years, finds the giant militarism astride the path; the menace is real and it must be overcome at the sacrifice of life and treasure which will impoverish the world for years to come. Democracy must win and it is willing to go to the uttermost sacrifices to do so. It is fighting not only for the present advancement but for the world of tomorrow. We recognize that if this war should be lost by us we shall be forced back and other ideals will have control, ideals which are directly opposed to democracy

and the thought of the civilized world, and it is our sacred duty to do whatever is possible to force the conflict to a satisfactory conclusion.

The Growing of Corn

The present season has shown a marked activity in growing fodder corn throughout the Vulcan district, and from all reports the same experiments have been carried out in other centres. It is to be hoped that all efforts have met with the success attending the local experiments.

At the C. P. R. experimental farm there is a stand of corn seven feet high, ripening beautifully and in splendid condition. There is vigor about the growth too, which is not without value in the general test. And this farm is not the only one to have so good a stand. There are others in different parts of the district who have raised the fodder from purchased seed or the seed distributed by the Bank of Commerce, and in all cases the result is the same, perfect satisfaction.

The outcome of this year's corn growing will have a great influence over the farming of the future, for the general success shows that it is not an exotic growth which can be raised only at long intervals and at great trouble. The farmer who can grow the very best of cattle feed for his stock is going to do it, which means he is going to develop the stock end of his business, for his yield from it will be proportionately greater. The using of the roughage is materially helped also by the use of corn, and it is a matter of economy and profit to the farmer when he can raise the corn for his stock. It goes to solve many problems.

The Empire's Undertaking

While various rumours about peace are in the air and the newspapers contain tentative hints as to the possible intervention of the Vatican, word comes from England that the country's attitude toward peace has undergone no change since the premier, Mr. Asquith, spoke last August and said that the British Empire had drawn the sword for the vindication of the liberties of the smaller nations, and she would not lay it aside until that end was accomplished.

Canada's premier has returned from England during the past week and declared that his visit had shown him the unity of the Empire as he has never before understood it. England was sensitive to the greatness of the deeds of the Canadians on the battlefield. Australia and New Zealand are raising more men than heretofore, and the former country has exactly doubled her monthly contribution of men. India, silent land of the east, has given of her sons and her treasure to support the Empire in the conflict, and on the fields of battle the valour of her soldiers has equalled that of the rest. In South Africa General Botha has concluded a victorious campaign against German territory and the Union will no doubt make an early contribution to the fighting lines in France. There is no part of the Empire that has not responded with enthusiasm and a fixed purpose to Mr. Asquith's sentiments.

After thirteen months of war the Germans are still holding parts of France and Belgium, and the work of the Empire and her allies is not accomplished yet. But it will be, even though the fight be longer than anyone anticipates, and until that time any talk of peace or consideration of it is beside the purpose for which the Empire has gone to war.

Editorial Comment

The price of grain keeps sliding down and there is little sign of a rise. However, the only thing to do is to hold the grain and wait for a change.

Still no ratepayers meeting about the pound by-law. The council hold their monthly meeting on Monday and something might easily be done by that time.

This is the time of the year when visitors from the States who own land up here call around to see how things are going. This year they will see crops such as they have never seen before.

The rumour that the Ford Car company is giving a Bible away with every car for the Propagation of the Gospel among the Heathen is not verified locally if one is to judge by remarks when a breakdown occurs.

Typhoid fever is again in the district and the annual cases to the city hospitals are being forwarded. Some stricter method of coping with this trouble is urgently needed, and something ought to be done to lessen the possibilities of this yearly outbreak.

It is said that the Turks, with an eye on the ever decreasing exchequer of the German government, are growing tired of fighting a hopeless fight. Evidently events have not turned out in accordance with the Kaiser's pompous messages and picture shows.

The harvest continues in the Vulcan district and the few hours of rain during the past week may have delayed cutting for a day, but it has not dampened the ardour of the farmers.

For Information Regarding
Vulcan and District
—Write the
Secretary of the Board of Trade
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Meals at all Hours

Ice Cream

Confectionery and Candies

Cigars, Tobacco, Soft Drinks.

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
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Meals at all Hours

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One Portable J. I Case 15 Horse Power Engine and 32 inch American Abel Separator ready to run. \$1000. Terms arranged.

E. M. Hollister

Vulcan, Alberta

Jy141f

BLACKSMITHING

D. McPHERSON & CO. have opened a Blacksmith Shop at

KIRCALDY

All work promptly executed

Price Shares \$2.25 for 12 inch; \$2.50 for 14 inch; \$2.75 for 16 inch; \$3.00 for 18 inch.

Teddy Mutz was taken to the Lethbridge hospital on Monday morning, suffering from typhoid fever.

A Special Offer to Buttermakers

If you go into a store and ask for a particular brand of goods you want that brand because you know that they are good and live up to advertisement.

Do You Know that every day there are customers going to the stores and asking for a pound of GOOD BUTTER? If they got your butter with your name on it they would ask for it again because the name would carry a Guarantee with it

We Will Print you 1,000 Butter-wrappers, good vegetable, non-curling, with special ink; with your name and address, for

\$3.25

This Offer is for a Short Time Only

The
Advocate Job Department

district had made up his mind that he was going to end out of town for his groceries for threshing. He had received a price list from one of the big city houses and on reading it over thought that if he sent away he would save 10 per cent on his purchase. Fortunately for him, however, he told another Vulcan resident what he was going to do, and why he was going to do it. He was advised to visit a Vulcan store first just to see how much difference there was between Vulcan grocery prices and the city grocery prices. He went to one of the stores, told the storekeeper what he intended doing and produced the price list from the city grocery house for the storekeeper to see and compare prices with.

The result of this little interview was that the resident bought in Vulcan. All told, out of his long grocery list, there was only one article that the local man could not better in price, but, in comparison with the prices for the rest of the order, the resident was able to buy all he wanted, including the one line of goods, and save from five to ten per cent on the city prices. He found it cheaper to buy at home, and he got his goods there and then without overhead expenses for postage, loss of time and other expenses incidental to buying from the city. He found the home man cheaper than the city man.

The Week's Summary

An official of the French government committed suicide last week rather than face arrest and punishment. For an appropriation.

The United States government has let it be known that it will make no further move as a means of bringing about an early peace until there are some signs from the struggling nations that they want it.

The French government has decided to delay the mails to the United States for two days before sending it. This is on account of the Germans corresponding with many of their workers through the French mails. English and Continental mails are also to be delayed.

More than five hundred American boys under 18 years of age have so far been discharged from the British army upon requests from the United States state department. Most of the boys came to Canada and misrepresented their ages to the recruiting officer.

On September 2nd, the British submarines were reported as having added fresh laurels to themselves by the sinking of four Turkish transports, two of which went down in the region of Achabashiman, and two between Gallipoli and Nagara.

Plans for a Prohibition campaign in Newfoundland are being taken up by the opposing forces there, and the government will arrange for an election in November, which will be a plebiscite. The approval of forty per cent. of the electorate is necessary before the prohibition measure can become law.

Unofficial report last Thursday stated that the submarine that was responsible for the sinking of the Arabic has been caught in a steel net and her crew made prisoners in England. The same report states that within the last sixty days a British have captured at least fifty German submarines.

The figure of Russia's crop this year is placed at two billion bushels. The winter sown grain is already harvested as well as a large proportion of the spring sown crops. A large quantity of grain is already waiting at the Black Sea ports for the opening of the Dardanelles when it will be shipped.

Announcement has been made that General Alderson will take command of the entire Canadian Army Corps at the front, which will be made up of the first division, under General Currie, and the second division under General Turner.

Announcement was contained in Friday's news to the effect that Admiral von Tirpitz, the German minister of marine, would most probably resign, to be replaced by Admiral von Pohl, chief of the Admiralty staff and commander of the German battle fleet. If the report is true, President Wilson's diplomatic victory is added to, as von Tirpitz was the genial spirit who initiated the submarine warfare.

The Austro-Hungarian government, following in the footsteps of the German government, has recently issued a warning to all Austrians in neutral countries. The warning forbids them to make or assist in making munitions for the Entente allies under penalty of imprisonment for ten or twenty years, and even by capital punishment under certain circumstances.

Sir Robert Borden and R. B. Bennett, K. C., M. P. arrived at New York on the White Star liner Adriatic on September 2nd. The premier gave the press little information, mentioning that while in England he, together with the British government, had gone into many matters touching upon the co-operation of the two governments, and that his visit would have very advantageous results.

Adjutant Bertin, of the French Aviation Corps, has recently performed a notable feat for which he has received

the decoration of the Legion of Honor. He alighted behind the German lines, rescued another aviator who had been compelled to alight, and made his escape back to the French lines. His aeroplane was struck by bullets and pieces of shell in ninety-eight places and Bertin himself was wounded in the thigh.

Last week's news contained the usual amount of talk about peace proposals emanating from Germany, it being said that the German government, realizing the futility of the waste of life and wealth for little or no gain, were educating the German people to the belief that internal strife was evident in France and England, and that now was the most advantageous time for such a move. The usual amount of evidence may be attached to the reports.



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We will guarantee everything. All material and work will be the very best.

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VULCAN

ALBERTA

Wage disputes among the munition workers in Eastern Canada have recently arisen. Affected works are the Nova Scotia Steel Company, of New Glasgow, N. S., and the Eastern Car Company, of Trenton, N. S. On the recommendation of Hon. T. W. Crothers, minister of labor, the disputing parties have decided to submit the matter to a conciliation board, the chairman of which will be Judge Coadworth, of Toronto. The International Coal Mining Company are having similar trouble, which also goes before a conciliation board.

Bishop Newnham, of the Saskatchewan Anglican Diocese, brings with him from his trip to the northern regions rather a pitiful report. Fires are ravaging the country from Pelican Narrows to Lac la

Ronge, and the swelling of the Saskatchewan river by recent floods has swamped practically the whole of the hay crop. The Indians are consequently in a very poor position financially, and the low price of furs, combined with the fires, have practically killed the trapping.

Within two months, the Hoster Columbus Brewery, capitalized at twelve million dollars, the Taber Brewing Co. and the Toxetti Brewing Co., of Chicago the Mattingly and Moore Distilling Co., and the F. G. Walker Distilling Co., both Kentucky houses, have all gone into liquidation. The liquor interest attribute the chief cause of failure to woman suffrage and the prohibition sentiment.

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High Class Residential and Day College for Boys and Young Men, Girls and Young Women

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ACADEMIC—Public and High School Grades
COMMERCIAL—Book-keeping, Shorthand, Typewriting. If you want the best business training we give it.
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LADIES' COLLEGE COURSES.

For full information and Calendar, Apply:

DR. G. W. KIRBY,
Calgary.

Pte. H. Mould Writes

Pte. Harry Mould's letter "In our last issue" was so widely read by a number of his friends throughout the district, who were glad to hear about his doings, that we follow it up by extracts from another letter that has been received in town during the last few days. He says in part:

"The latest rumour is that we leave about the 5th of September for the Dardanelles. I am not surprised at all, the sooner the better as it would give us a chance to be at the base a while possibly. The climate is not the very best by what some of the Australians say, there are all kinds of flies and bugs and the heat is bad, too.

"I have two cousins who fought at Hill 60, they were sent home wounded. One is back again, and the younger, (only 19 years old) is badly wounded and might possibly lose his hand.

"It is as you say, a glorious death, and of course there is no Britisher who would think otherwise.

"I was pleased to see you have taken an active part in that machine gun collection. My, that's sure a fine thing for a little town like Vulcan to do. It should make the other towns waken up a bit. It is certainly a thing very much needed and I think they would have followed up the Germans to their graves when they attempted France if we had had munitions and guns enough.

"It is too bad poor old England will

never wake up till so long after a war, (look at the Boer war), but I can safely say that everybody here in civilian clothes is either wearing a badge for being a munition worker or else a reserve for home defence.

"My two sisters are sending to six soldiers at the front. They are complete strangers to them of course and I know of heaps of girls sending to our brave countrymen; it is a fine thing. I do hope our prisoners in Germany receive all that is sent to them.

"The weather here has been very unpleasant lately and it is nothing to get soaked and being wet and wearing wet clothes for as long as three days at a time. You see there is no place to dry anything and a canvas tent always seems damp.

"We had a big parade to-day, General Steele paying his last visit to us before leaving for his new post. It must have been a fine sight and it took two hours to pass the saluting post."

A Converted Buyer

There is at least one buyer of groceries in the Vulcan district converted and now buying in town where before he sent out of town for all his stuff, and he is buying here because he is convinced that by so doing he can save money and time as well as the vexation of sometimes finding part of his order not to specification.

One of the residents of the Vulcan

This Week's Specials

SPECIAL NOTICE: All Harvesting and Threshing Requirements are now in full swing at Reeves' such as Gloves, Overalls, Denim Pants Harvest Boots, Socks, Groceries, Fruit of all kinds at special prices.

Men's Furnishing		Men's Glove Department	
Special for week end:		Men's Pigskin Gloves	1.00
Men's Overalls	1.00	Men's Tan Elk Skin Gloves	1.25
Men's Harvest Pants	1.50	Men's Horse Hide Gloves	1.50
Men's Socks, special	.20	Men's Tan Heavy Cotton	.20
Men's Black and Tan Cotton Socks	.25		
Men's Harvest Shoes		Grocery Department	
Men's Muleskin Shoes	3.00	Corn Flakes, Krinkle and Quaker, 3 Pkgs.	25
Men's Black Elk Shoes	4.50	Cooking Molasses, 5 lb. tins	40c
Men's Amherst Shoes	4.95	Table Syrup, 20 lb. tins	1.50
Boys Work Shoes	3.00, 3.50	Wagstaffe Jams, 4 lb tins	85c
Men's Harvesting Shirts		Grocery Department	
Men's Odd Working Shirts, 16 1/2 to 18	85c	Red Cross Pickles, sweet mixed, Gallon	1.10
Men's Tan Shirts	1.25	Red Cross Pickles, Chow	1.10
Men's Tan and Green Shirts	1.50	Red Cross Pickles, Sour	1.10
Men's Big Hudson Bay Shirt	1.50, 1.75	Red Cross Pickles, in quart jars	.40
Harvesting Blankets		Fruit	
Cotton Blankets	1.50, 1.75	Every variety on hand. Fruit is now at its best. Now is the time to do your canning. Buy your Peaches NOW they are going to be scarce. Prices are better this week. Call and get our prices before stocking up.	
Brown Blankets	3.00		
Brown Wool Blankets	4.00		
Grey Wool Blankets, large size	6.00		

NOTICE: Farmers cannot do better during Threshing time than send all Butter and Eggs to H. W. Reeves. Highest Prices paid for both.

H. W. REEVES, VULCAN

FACTS ABOUT THE DEVELOPMENT AND RESOURCES OF THE DOMINION

CANADA IS TAKING LENGTHY FORWARD STRIDES

W. W. Sutherland, in the Clay-Robinson Bulletin, Describes the Remarkable Exhibit of the Dominion at the Panama Pacific Fair, in which Wealth and Possibilities are Set Forth

No exhibit stands out with greater prominence at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition at San Francisco than that of our northern neighbor, the Canadian Dominion. It is a triumph; a marvel of clever arrangement, artistic housing and of comprehensive display. From the moment you ascend the steps of the classic building, simple yet rich in its architecture, and pass between the great guardian lions at the portal until you emerge from your inspection and study, you are wonderfully impressed. Canada may have been largely a name to you, but when you have examined the products and resources depicted and displayed, have digested the facts and figures laid before you and comprehended the entire interior of this marvelous exhibit, you wake up to the fact that Canada is a country of tremendous resources, remarkable development, and wears seven-league boots in taking forward strides; that her great northwestern provinces are undergoing transition. Farms are springing out of the ranges; great herds grazing before the inevitable march of the settlers; virgin soil being turned on a thousand plains; railroads piercing the hitherto unoccupied lands to the northward; manufactures increasing; more and more elevators rearing their structures for the housing of her grains. Her population increased from five millions in 1901 to seven millions in 1911—and is still increasing. She has 700,000 owners of land against 540,000 in 1901. Her government is spending \$10,000,000 in aid of agricultural instruction. Her root and fodder crop last year was valued at close to \$200,000,000, representing nine million acres. The value of her field crops in 1913 was \$550,000,000, while the total value of field, forest, fish, fruit, and mineral production was a billion dollars.

Canada has live stock valued at \$700,000,000, and from the health standpoint grades ninety per cent. of standard. In a decade live stock values have increased 150 per cent. Both in 1912 and 1913 James D. McGregor of Brandon, Manitoba, was awarded the grand championship of the International Live Stock Exposition at Chicago with in each case a yearling Angus, both yclept Glencarlock Victor. In the former instance the animal was sold for fifty cents a pound, while in the latter he was returned to Canada by his owner. Two successive victories of this kind are indeed worthy of note.

"There is land enough in Canada, if thoroughly tilled, to feed every mouth in Europe," said James J. Hill. Thirty per cent. of Canada's area is cultivated; that means 440 million acres, but only 36 million acres are under cultivation though the farm holdings are three times that area. She has the greatest pulpwood resources of all the world, 90 per cent. of American newspapers being printed on paper made from Canadian pulpwood. The biggest consecutive wheat field in the world is here—900 by 300 miles in extent, and at Port Arthur there is the largest grain elevator in the world, its capacity being ten million bushels. She has her great irrigation projects as in this country. The Canadian Pacific has 1,600 miles yet to do, representing an ir- ritable area of three million acres. The great dam at Bassano was completed last spring, conserving enough water for the irrigation of a million acres in Southern Alberta.

"Step to the left," says the guard as you enter. That in itself is a clever thing. Everybody moves in the same direction, and you are enabled to view the exhibits both comfortably and consecutively. "Dawson City under a midnight sun," with shooting rays of violet and red and orange, the miniature city showing a myriad of lights. Then comes the panorama of the harbor of Vancouver, showing what is going to be in 1925, when Canada will be sending to Europe through the Panama Canal 300 million bushels of grain at a cheaper cost of transportation. "It is not our wheat growers who are migrating to the United States," they claim quite the contrary. With the Canadian Pacific lowering its grade and big elevators being planned Vancouver has great expectations; not dreams, prophecies possibly, but

reality. The corridors of this building contain cases in which are seen samples of Canada's many minerals, gold, silver, coal, etc., and of her grains, grasses, fruits, etc. There are many pictures and transparencies depicting farm and other scenes, illustrating developing in grain raising, live stock breeding, dairying, and on the supporting posts are heads of deer, elk, moose, antelope and buffalo. The ceilings are in white discs with red borders, while festoons of grain—woven ropes, terminating in bell designs—are suspended from the cornices, being here and there relieved by clusters of flags held together in shield form by the Canadian seal. In one of the corridors are some excellent portraits in oil of their majesties the King and Queen of Great Britain and of a number of Canada's governors and higher officials: McDonald, Dryden, Laurier, etc.

Farm Trade Totals \$50,000,000 Yearly

Products Carried in International Commerce Reach This Great Figure, is Estimate

The farmer's part in international commerce approximates \$50,000,000 annually. Statistics just issued by the U.S. department of agriculture give the following estimates of the value of principal farm products carried in international trade—that is, the total exports from all countries or imports into all countries.

Cotton, \$1,127,000,000; wheat and flour, \$774,000,000; raw wool, \$480,000,000; hides and skins, \$392,000,000; coffee, \$386,000,000; sugar, \$382,000,000; rice, \$278,000,000; barley and malt, \$220,000,000; corn and meal, \$210,000,000; unmanufactured tobacco, \$192,000,000; butter, \$175,000,000; tea, \$143,000,000; rye and flour, \$125,000,000, and oats, \$102,000,000.

It is not generally known that Lord Alverstone has a good singing voice, and at one time used to sing in the choir of a fashionable church in the west of London. One Sunday an American lady visitor to the church drew one of the vergers aside and asked which of the choir was Lord Alverstone, as she was very anxious to see such a distinguished man.

"Well, mum," replied the verger, "that's the vicar, them's the curates, and I'm the verger, but as for the choir—as long as they behave themselves decent we don't inquire into their antecedents."

Praise Britain's Part in War

Paris "Le Temps" Recalls Importance of Naval Mastery and Industrial Production

The Paris Temps, in a leading article, pays tribute to the part played by the war by Great Britain. The journal says: "A great English journal lately wrote that the British public must not, by the heroic deeds of the British army, be led to forget the preponderant part played by the French on land. This frankness must be mutual. If the support of our British allies on land is still limited, it must not be forgotten that at sea—on all the seas—it is they who have by far the heaviest task to fulfil.

"From the very first day of the war the British fleet gained such absolute control of the ocean roads and so evident a naval superiority that the public has come to take this state of things for granted. We must not lose sight of the advantage we gain by this uncontested supremacy. This cannot be repeated too often; if at the beginning of the war we were able to complete the equipment of our army with a rapidity which was not among the least of the surprises of the German staff, we owe it to the fleets which rendered us masters of the seas.

"Under present conditions the mastery of the sea is not only an advantage but a necessity. The greater part of our coal-producing districts being in the hands of the enemy, the loss of this mastery would not only reduce Great Britain to a state of famine and force her to capitulate, but France and her new ally Italy would be unable to continue to supply their factories with coal and to assure their military transports. They too would soon be at the mercy of their adversaries.

"Mastery of the seas is a vital condition of success for the allies. In the Mediterranean it is assured by the Franco-Italian fleets, and in the channels by our flotillas. But the critical point is the North Sea. We cannot know what measures have been taken by the British admiralty to combat the perpetual menace. The mobilization of the huge (British) fleet naturally necessitates a very great industrial effort. The British ships do not, like the German, remain safely at anchor in the ports. A large number of them are continually on duty, and this results, especially for the lighter craft, in continual repairs."

The Temps then cites figures which give an idea of the work done in the shipbuilding yards and the enormous effort necessary to the upkeep of the fleet, and proceeds: "To this capital support on the seas the British empire has added the assistance of its industrial and financial resources, and its military effort on land has surpassed all possible forecasts. Voluntary enlistment has up to the present produced an infinitely greater number of men than Great Britain has ever before sent beyond her frontiers, a greater number, even, than could be equipped by a country prepared only for naval war and home defence. If these fresh units have not always been as war-hardened as our own, their heroism and contempt of death have never been inferior to that of their brothers at arms.

"And when it was discovered that the lack of munitions paralyzed the dash of the British troops, the government and the country resolved without hesitating to carry through to the end all measures necessary to remedy this deficiency. Industrial mobilization, labor conscription, the organization of the armaments and munition factories, even of workshops not intended for that purpose, will not be long before they produce a result.

"The cabinet, which contains representatives of all parties, will complete these measures so that the strength of the new armies may correspond with the power and the population of the empire.

"The Times and the whole press pay unanimous tribute to the enormous French effort. Great Britain desires her effort to be in no way inferior. The empire shows admirable unity in its determination to participate fully, with all the living resources of the country, in the French and Belgian offensive.

"The United Kingdom has played a capital part in all struggles for the independence and liberty of nations. In this war, on which depends the fate of the world, its sacrifices will remain worthy of the aims pursued in common by all the allies.

Bibles For Czar's Soldiers
The 1,100 Sunday schools of Greater New York are entering into the appeal from Empress Alexandra of Russia, the World's Sunday School Association and the American Bible Society for five cents each from every boy and girl to provide a small pocket testament for Russian soldiers. The Empress proposes that the testaments shall have printed inside of the cover the following:

"His Imperial Highness the Czar, vitch, heir apparent of Great Britain, Alexander Nikolaevitch, most graciously presents this Gospel, which has been sent to him by a Sunday scholar in America."

The World's Sunday School Association is promoting the collection of the nickels, the average cost of each testament, not only for Russian soldiers but for all soldiers in Europe. Nickels are coming in from practically all Sunday schools in America.

Force of Drops of Water

It seems almost incredible that so small a thing as a drop of rain should injure the propeller of an aeroplane, but such is the case. At so great a speed does the propeller revolve—1,200 revolutions a minute as a matter of fact—that a rain drop hits it with such enormous force as to chip a piece of the wood away. Some idea of the hardships entailed by flying through the rain at sixty miles an hour may be gathered from the fact that an aviator who recently went through such an experience alighted with the edge of the propeller fretted as though it had been gnawed by rats. The rain drops had chipped pieces out of the blades and also bruised the aviator's face, owing to the force with which they hit against the flesh.—London Spectator.

Predicts A New Germany

Downfall of Hohenzollern Dynasty Will Result in Liberation of the German People

In an article prepared for the Seven Seas, the magazine of the Navy League of the United States, Perry Belmont predicts the downfall of the German Imperial government, which he describes as "modernized feudalism, heir in form and spirit to the despotism, of the iniquitous Holy Alliance." The title of the article is "The Monroe Doctrine." This notable policy, Mr. Belmont declares, has become the universal expression of the aspirations of all free governments.

Mr. Belmont characterizes the German empire as a "federated union of states, in form only self-governing, of which the economic system is in form only democratic." He continues: "The whole industrial, intellectual, and commercial life of the German people is subordinate to the reactionary influence of the Hohenzollern dynasty and the military autocracy, whose feudalism is modernized in so far as is necessary to maintain its authority and enable it to mould all Germany into an efficient war machine. A successful war might prolong the existence of such a system. Unsuccessful war will mean its downfall. It will also mean a triumphal liberation of the spirit and genius of the German people from the yoke of Prussian absolutism.

"When millions of men returning from battles and disastrous campaigns realize the futility of the efforts into which they have been led against liberty-loving nations, free institutions and the republicanism of Europe, they will be found in revolt against a government based upon the theory of the Divine Right."

The Monroe Doctrine, says Mr. Belmont, was democracy's answer to the challenge of absolutism of the Holy Alliance. The doctrine, he says, is one of the most vital issues before the American people. He adds that, as the world is constantly growing smaller in a political sense, the enforcement of this traditional policy is more essential today than when first proclaimed.

Teaching Patriotism

Good Work of Rural School Teacher in Saskatchewan

Somewhere in northeastern Saskatchewan stands a little schoolhouse hidden from view by the thick woods which surround it and threaten to encroach on the small space cleared for the school grounds, says the Public Service Monthly, Regina. The settlement is an Austrian one and at 8.30 every morning about 25 little foreign-born boys and girls make their way along the trails that converge at the school. At the door they are met by the teacher, a young Ontario man who has spent several summers teaching among foreign-speaking people. He shakes hands with each child and his kind inquiries and remarks indicate that he has an intimate knowledge of the character and home life of each.

All the children then wash their hands and faces and comb their hair, the teacher assisting the little tots, and it is evident that the sweet-smelling soap and clean towels are very much appreciated. At the ringing of a bell the children march to their positions beside their seats and sing all together. "Father, we thank Thee" after which all heads are bowed and the "Lord's Prayer" is reverently recited in English. After this the "flagman" of the day—a lad of nine—takes his place at the door with a large Union Jack and the children file past him and form a circle round the old poplar tree which serves as a flagstaff. Two boys pull the flag up while all heartily sing the first verse of "God Save the King." It is now time to begin the work of the day and the children march into school with happy hearts to wrestle with the difficulties of the three R's.

"God Save the King." Yes, and long live such noble-hearted teachers as this young man in the little rural school.

To Study Lumber Industry

U.S. Commission Will Co-operate With Two Bureaus in Inquiry Into Conditions

The U.S. federal trade commission has announced it would co-operate with the forest service and the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce in a complete study of the lumber industry, both in the United States and in foreign countries.

"Conditions in the lumber trade have changed, due in part to the widespread use of other structural materials than wood," the commission said in a statement issued recently.

"Lumbermen are confronted with many problems, often not fully understood by them and seldom appreciated by the public. Much can be accomplished by ascertaining the facts and putting them before the people with the authority of a fair and unbiased investigation. It is the purpose of the study to find practicable and constructive suggestions looking to the improvement of the present conditions."

Automatic Shell Feeder

Moving Staircase Used to Feed German Guns

The Germans have now devised an automatic shell-feeding system for 8 and 17-inch guns. An endless chain, on the principle of a moving staircase, carries the shells to the guns through an underground passage from the ammunition depot some distance in the rear. Once the range is found, the gun is loaded and fired automatically, control being exercised by officers from an armored observation post. Rapidity of fire and increased accuracy are claimed for the new device, which also embraces a novel use of the periscope for aiming purposes.

Employee—Sir, I would respectfully ask you for an increase of salary. I have got married lately.

Manager of Works—Very sorry, Horneyhand, I can be of no assistance to you. The company is not responsible for any accident that happens to its employees when off duty.

GERMANY NOW STANDS CONVICTED BY THE JUDGMENT OF THE WORLD

CANNOT IN HALF A CENTURY REGAIN HER PLACE

Prominent American Contributes a Scathing Denunciation of the Attitude of Germany in Fomenting a World War For Which There was no Excuse or Justification

What the verdict of the American people is upon this war has never been more forcibly stated than by Samuel Harden Church, president of the Carnegie Institute, Pittsburgh, and it is worth while to review the article he wrote in response to the famous appeal of the 93 German professors and scientists which was addressed to the neutral world some months ago. These professors asserted in the first place that Germany wanted peace, and that the violation of Belgium's neutrality was not to be charged to her, but rather to Britain and France, which had previously arranged to invade Belgium in their march upon Germany, with Belgium's consent. They appealed to the shades of all the great Germans in the past to support them when they swore that the war upon Germany was a war of defence, and that the Fatherland was the victim of a conspiracy to blot her out of the number of the great nations.

President Church acknowledges the debt the world owes to the great dead Germans of the past; but he finds it difficult to believe that the illustrious men who signed the German appeal have read the official documents. How could they say that the war was forced upon Germany in face of the admission of the imperial chancellor, who admitted in the Reichstag that in violating Belgian neutrality Germany was committing a wrong, which would be made good as soon as Germany's military goal had been reached? Later he said: "Necessity forced us to violate the neutrality of Belgium, but we had promised emphatically to compensate that country for all damage inflicted."

In the face of these official announcements, is it to insult the intelligence of readers or hearers to say that Germany did not violate Belgium's neutrality, or that she did so only after the allies had done so?

Answering the assertion of his correspondent that Germany did not begin the war, President Church uses these memorable words:

"If Germany is not guilty, then, in God's name, why are our armies in Belgium? Why are they in France? If you had waited until you had been attacked, you would never have found your nation at war. Your imperial chancellor says that you have violated international law and that you will endeavor to make good the wrong you are committing. Why, all the gold you could give to France and all Belgium in a thousand years, and all the penitential prayers you could utter in every hour of a thousand years, together with the contrition of a shamed and broken heart, would not repair your ruin of two nations by fire and slaughter, nor dry up the ocean of human tears which have

accompanied your hideous invasion. People sometimes ask us: 'Would you rather have the Slav than the German?' And the reply is always the same effect: 'Yes, since we have seen the German at war, we would rather have the Slav, rather the Turk rather the Hottentot.'

In the opinion of President Church who has visited Germany, the war began potentially 25 years ago, when the Kaiser ascended the throne, proclaimed himself Supreme War Lord and proceeded to prepare his nation for war. His own children were raised from the cradle to consider themselves soldiers; and here in America we know even his daughter only by her photograph. "I have myself," says President Church, "seen German officers elbow gentlemen on the street to make more room for themselves. I have seen others of them raise their glasses to the day when they would be at war."

Another paragraph in the reply of Dr. Church to his German correspondent is worth quoting in full, for it expresses, as he declares, the opinion of the great masses of the American people:

"And so, at last, we find ourselves shocked, aghast and outraged that a Christian nation should be guilty of this criminal war. When I say that we hate this conflict and that we execrate the German militarists who made it, I am uttering the opinion of the great majority of the American people, including hundreds of thousands of our German-American citizens. There was no justification for it. Armed and defended as you were, the whole world could never have broken into your borders. And while German culture still has something to gain from her neighbors, yet the intellectual progress which Germany was making seemed to be lifting up her own people to better things for themselves and to an altruistic service to mankind. Your great nation floated its ships in every ocean, sold its wares in the uttermost parts of the earth, and enjoyed the good favor of humanity, because it was trusted as a human state. But now all this achievement has vanished, all this good opinion has been destroyed. You cannot in half a century regain the spiritual and material benefits which you have lost."

Losing Trade

War Hurts U.S. Trade in Farm Implements

Exports of American agricultural implements during the fiscal year 1915 totalled approximately \$10,000,000, as against \$40,600,000 in the high record year, 1913; \$21,000,000 in 1914 and a yearly average of more than \$25,000,000 for the last decade. This loss of trade fell most heavily upon sales to Europe, but there were also smaller though significant decreases in shipments to Argentina, Canada and various countries of Africa and other sections of the world.

Cuba and Siberia made gains. Australia barely held its own in the year's trade, but this is a good showing in view of the fact that her wheat crop dropped from more than 100,000,000 bushels in 1913 to 25,000,000 bushels last year.

The European war was doubtless the dominant factor in the great falling off in exports of agricultural implements, since the decrease in sales to Europe was disproportionate to that in sales to other sections. Thus exports of agricultural implements to European Russia, usually the greatest of foreign markets for this class of American manufacturers, practically ceased, as did also those to Germany, while huge losses likewise occurred in sales to France and other European countries. Another contributory factor was the recent establishment of great plants in Russia and France financed and controlled by American capital for the manufacture of farming machinery.

Information reaching the department of commerce, however, indicates a growing use of machinery on farms both in Europe and elsewhere, a tendency which will doubtless be even more pronounced upon the resumption of peace, since the devastation of war is causing a marked shortage in human and animal labor, necessitating proportionately more machinery for the successful conduct of farming. Russia, for example, possesses one-seventh of the entire area of the world and an even larger proportion of the land devoted to cereal crops, which require for their cultivation more machinery than most other classes of farm products. General depression in Canada, Argentina and elsewhere so reduced buying power in 1914-15 that new agricultural machinery has not been purchased in the usual quantities, but with a restoration of normal conditions American manufacturers will doubtless find larger markets than ever before.

There is a good and a bad feature connected with having the fowls tame. It is good from the fact that tame fowls are contented and contented hens are layers. Wild and excitable hens are, as a rule, poor layers. Tame fowls may be picked up without scaring the rest of the flock. On the other hand, tame fowls are allowed to eat out of the hand, receive extra feed on account of their cuteness, and the consequence is they become overfat. Here the fowls tame, but do not overindulge them.

Potatoes for War Fund

Rural School Children of Ontario Engage in Patriotic Work

One hundred thousand bushels of potatoes, grown by rural school children of Ontario, are to be sold to increase the war fund, says the Canadian Countryman.

That is the advertisement that will be displayed to Toronto consumers this fall. Perhaps there will be far more than the specified number of bushels. One hundred thousand is a conservative estimate. But what there are the children will have grown for no reward but the inward sense of approval which comes from unselfish giving.

And thereby hangs a tale. In every school in the province taking part, a school fair was offered which will be made to the children that, judging by their past record, will be accepted eagerly. A quantity of seed potatoes will be given each one desiring it sufficient to plant a plot two rods by one in dimensions. Prizes will be awarded upon care of plot, quality and quantity of crop, as in other classes upon the prize list.

In the fall the potatoes from each township will be taken to central points in the various counties, and will be shipped to Toronto. Then the crop will be advertised as War Fund Potatoes, and will be sold as such. The proceeds will be turned over by the department of agriculture to aid the soldiers.

Last year over 20,000 pupils of rural fairs grew crops or made collections of various kinds under the direction of the district representatives. The number will be greatly increased this year. From these figures an idea of the extent of the work may be gained, and the quantity of potatoes to be produced may be calculated.

But the greatest benefit to be derived from this patriotic feature of production will not come from the money secured from the sale of potatoes. That will help, and if Kitchener be not wrong in his analysis of the war situation, will be needed.

But the greatest good will come to the children themselves. To labor in a great and good cause, to give unselfishly for the public weal—these are the principles which must be taught, and practical experience is the best teacher. Such work will tend to develop traits of character that are the foundation upon which true co-operation rests, and which lead to improved social and economic conditions.

It will mean more to the right sort of child to produce something for the sake of the empire than to win money prize. It is a step in the right direction.

Mrs. Bacon—I understand one can learn different languages from the phonograph?

Mrs. Ebert—Well, since our neighbor got his, I know my husband has used language I never heard him use before.

"Five Roses"**Flour**

The World's Best

\$3.65**B. C. FRUITS**

for Canning now on hand

Meats and Groceries**Vulcan Meat Market**

VULCAN, ALBERTA.

G. L. JOHANSON, Proprietor

CANADIAN PACIFIC

Reduced Rates to the

Spokane Interstate Fair

September 13th to 18th

Fare and One-third for the Round Trip

Going dates September 12th-18th.
Final return limit September 20th.Further information from any Ticket
Agent, or**R. DAWSON**

District Passenger Agent

CALGARY.

Kirkaldy Restaurant

Meals at all hours.

Chewing and Smoking Tobacco,
Cigars, CigarettesSoft Drinks, Fruits, Candies
FRANK LOO, Prop.**Disablement Fund**

The disablement fund which has started under the auspices of the military hospital commission, of which Senator Longhead is president, has commenced well. James Carruthers, the millionaire grain man having given \$100,000 as well as other contributions which have been received.

The aims of the commission in undertaking the raising of a national fund for disabled or disabled soldiers was explained in a recent statement given out by the secretary. The commission will have a number of activities, among which will be the establishing and maintenance of hospitals and convalescent homes; the organization of voluntary aid and the administration of a disablement fund. A large number of private houses have been offered, many of which are likely to be equipped as military convalescent homes.

In view of the fact that the pensions will be insufficient in many cases, a fund the Military Hospitals Commission Disablement Fund, has been established, the principal objects of which will be: (1) To supplement the pension where this is insufficient for the support of dependents. (2) To educate and train those unable to follow their previous vocation in other lines of industry and to supplement their earnings during the period of training. (3) To assist those totally incapacitated either by the action of permanent homes or as may be hereafter determined. (4) Generally to take such steps as may be deemed necessary to carry out the duty of the Canadian people to the men who have suffered in the defence of our liberties.

"No peace possible before England has been defeated and the supremacy of the seas wrested from her" says a writer in a German newspaper. In the vernacular of the district this gentleman has "another guess coming". Still it is something to have one's enemies acknowledge our superiority.

Vulcan Market Report

Spring Wheat, No. 1	66
" No. 2	63
" No. 3	58
" No. 4	48
" No. 5	43
" No. 6	38
" P. ed.	32
Rejected No. 1	58
" No. 2	55
" No. 3	50
Oats, No. 2 C.W.	23 1/2
Extra No. 1 Feed	21 1/2
" No. 1 Feed	19 1/2
" No. 2 Feed	18 1/2
Barley, No. 3	29
" No. 4	24
" No. 5	21
" No. 6	17
" No. 7	14
" No. 8	11
" No. 9	10
" No. 10	9
" No. 11	8
" No. 12	7
" No. 13	6
" No. 14	5
" No. 15	4
" No. 16	3
" No. 17	2
" No. 18	1
" No. 19	1/2
" No. 20	1/4
" No. 21	1/8
" No. 22	1/16
" No. 23	1/32
" No. 24	1/64
" No. 25	1/128
" No. 26	1/256
" No. 27	1/512
" No. 28	1/1024
" No. 29	1/2048
" No. 30	1/4096
" No. 31	1/8192
" No. 32	1/16384
" No. 33	1/32768
" No. 34	1/65536
" No. 35	1/131072
" No. 36	1/262144
" No. 37	1/524288
" No. 38	1/1048576
" No. 39	1/2097152
" No. 40	1/4194304
" No. 41	1/8388608
" No. 42	1/16777216
" No. 43	1/33554432
" No. 44	1/67108864
" No. 45	1/134217728
" No. 46	1/268435456
" No. 47	1/536870912
" No. 48	1/1073741824
" No. 49	1/2147483648
" No. 50	1/4294967296

Auburn News

The farmers smiles are getting broader every day, for there has been no hail in this district all summer and the crops are all very heavy; the "million-dollar-a-day" weather continues. Harvesting will be almost over by this time.

School was re-opened a week ago for the fall term. Miss McIvor, who has taught so satisfactorily for the past year, is again teacher.

Mr. A. Drummond of Carleton Place spent the week end at the home of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. F. Drummond.

Like the prodigal, Miss S. Galbraith has returned, but she could not have acted the prodigal in the far country, for she is in the best of health. Her many friends here welcome her return.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Wannop have just moved into their new house. The farm appears to be the best place to live at after all.

Mrs. Patton, who has been visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence, was accompanied by her friend, Miss Montgomery, returned to Calgary last Friday.

Loma News

Loma is up to the eyes in the harvest which is turning out quite up to the expectations of the farmers. The work is progressing splendidly under the ideal weather conditions, the few hours of rain last week having made very little difference to the work. The crop is taking rather more time than was at first thought but there is no difficulty in obtaining the necessary supply as many of the farmers had their orders booked well ahead of time to start. The crop in some parts of the district is rather more difficult to cut than was thought, and particularly in the oat fields the grain is lodged.

Mr. W. D. Sharp has commenced cutting his 550 acre crop of wheat and oats three binders being at work. The grain is excellent and Mr. Sharp is looking for a big yield.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Stewart on Sunday, September 5th, a son.

Mr. Sam Stewart has placed himself among the Ford aristocracy by the purchase of an automobile.

Hesperian Torpedoed

On Saturday evening the Allan liner Hesperian was torpedoed by a German submarine off the southwest coast of Ireland. The Hesperian was bound from Liverpool to Montreal, and the torpedoing took place without warning. She was carrying 350 passengers and a crew of 300, and of these six third cabin passengers and thirteen of the crew were unaccounted for on Monday. She also had 3450 bags of mail on board, which was mostly from neutral countries. The Hesperian was hit in the fore part and so heavily did she list that it was impossible to tow her in and she sank.

The torpedoing happened at 6-41 in the evening, and the utmost order was maintained on board. One of the boats, on being released, capsized when it reached the water and this was the only accident which occurred despite the fact that darkness was gathering. Otherwise there would have been none of the passengers or crew missing. The only Americans on board were two stewards, Barney McMillan, of Grand Rapids, Michigan, and a man named Dallas, of Buffalo. They were saved and their affidavits of the event were taken when they landed.

Captain Maize made the statement that the vessel had been torpedoed and as soon as he arrived at Queenstown he proceeded to the Admiralty office and made his statement.

The assertion that a 4.7 gun was mounted astern of the vessel has been denied by Andrew J. Allan, of the Allan steamship line.

The German Admiralty has received no information regarding the incident, and the only comment is that "it is more advisable to await more definite news as to whether the vessel was actually torpedoed, and if so, under what conditions".

Not Cinched Yet

Constable Rough rider Thomas Bell, of the R. N. W. M. P. has not followed up his acceptance of the Bond challenge to ride "Ray" at the Vulcan Fair on October 22nd. He published his acceptance of it some little time ago in the Lethbridge Herald, saying that he was willing to ride the horse for the wager of \$250, and, if the owner, Mr. Bond, was agreeable, he would make the wager \$500. Mr. Bond followed this up by writing to Bell saying that he had deposited 20 per cent of the first wager, \$50, and would be glad if Constable Bell would cinch the matter by doing the same. Since then nothing further has been heard from Bell and it rather looks as if he was reconsidering his acceptance.

Havoc of Big Guns

A graphic description of what a bombardment is like is given by Sergeant E. Heath, R. F. A., in a letter to his brother-in-law in Reddish, England. He writes:

"In the grey misty dawn the artillery of all calibres open their black mouths and begin to belch forth bottled up hell, which bursts like the crack of doom, sending columns of debris, sandbags, men, rifles and equipment up in the air, demolishing earthworks and parapets like boxes of toys. The roar increases in volume as the other side joins in retaliation.

So it goes on until it is time for the infantry to make the assault. The guns then quieten down. Forward dash the boys out of the trenches and finish with cold steel the work the artillery has prepared for them.

Then you begin to see the results. Men covered with bandages, dirt and mud, stained in blood, come tripping along in twos or threes, sometimes helping each other. Stretcher parties follow with the more serious cases; motor ambulances collect these and rush them off to hospital.

And so it goes on; first one face and then another disappears, to be replaced by strange ones.

The atrocities committed by the foe in the early days of the war seemed to shudder at; now we know nothing is so fiendish for them. But we shall get our own back by and by. We are not in the least downhearted. Give us plenty of shell and we will shoot off for you, and enjoy doing it.

U. S. And Hayti

The Haytian parliament has been allowed until September the 17th to act on the treaty urged by the United States which is to the effect that the United States Government proposes to set up a protectorate for ten years over the Republic. The United States intention of this to afford protection to Hayti by controlling her finances, but she will refrain from controlling any territory. Should Hayti refuse this, secretary Lansing has said that then the United States Government would be prepared to use force.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Rabbelke, of Medicine Hat are visiting in town.

H. W. Reeves is having a new house built. Mr. Peter Terry has the work in hand.

WANTED—a good milk cow. Purchaser will pay part cash for the balance will trade furniture. Apply A. B. Vulcan Advocate Vulcan

Mr. and Mrs. Skene, of Calgary, were in Vulcan on Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. P. Gillespie were at Okotoks over the weekend visiting friends.

Mrs. M. F. Earp, who is a member of the Rebekah Lodge, was the recipient of a handsome present from her sister members on Tuesday evening, the occasion being her leaving the district. A number of the members gathered at Mrs. Earp's residence and Mrs. E. M. Clark made the presentation.

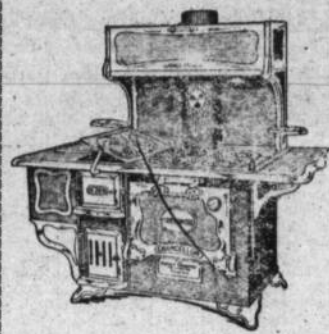
"I am sorry to think there are not more young fellows at Vulcan who would realize their services are needed", writes Pte. Harry Mould, one of the few young men Vulcan has contributed towards the defence of the Empire. A pity that more do not see it in the same light.

There was a large congregation at the Presbyterian Church on Sunday evening. The Rev. D. K. Allan took as his subject the relation between labour and the church, and in a able sermon, outlined the progress labour had made and the influence Christianity had had on it. Miss McEwen rendered a solo in a very able manner.

Rev. R. Peck, of the Alberta Temperance and Moral Reform League was in town last Friday and Saturday endeavouring to straighten matters out after the campaign. He reports a good response from those who are financially behind, as well as a few liberal subscriptions towards wiping out the deficit, under which the League finds itself after the heavy expenditure of the past month.

Sir Robert Borden arrived in Montreal from England, via New York, on Friday evening last, and had a great reception. From a platform erected in front of the Grenadier Guards armory he delivered his speech in reply to the civic welcome. His message was one of confidence regarding the outcome of the war. "I come back to Canada," he said, "with a truer sense of the unity of our Empire than I ever had before."

At a recent session of the Trades Council held at Bristol, England, a resolution against conscription was unanimously adopted and carried with much cheering. A copy of the resolution was forwarded to Premier Asquith, Earl Kitchener, Lloyd George, and probably not without a touch of irony, to Lord Northcliffe.

The Chancellor Range

Note the handsome appearance and the plain nickel trimmings easy to keep clean.

This range has all the latest improvements, and some that are not on any other make.

The Economizer supplied with this stove enables you to have perfect control of your fire.

The divided top which warms the front part of the oven equally as well as the back, avoids the necessity of turning pies or cakes around when cooking in the oven. It also strengthens the top which will not sag by placing heavy pots on it.

This range has many other special features which we would be glad to show you any time you give us a call.

Also other 6 hole ranges in stock from

\$40.00 to \$75.00 each

WOLFE & PETTMAN

VULCAN

ALBERTA

Capital Authorized \$5,000,000
Capital Paid up \$3,000,000
Surplus \$3,750,000



COLLEGE ACCOUNTS
Parents who look ahead to the time when their boys and girls will go to college, should make regular savings to meet the expense.

Our Savings Department will receive such deposits.

VULCAN BRANCH
A. M. TRAIL, MANAGER.

Bank of Hamilton
ESTABLISHED 1872

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AUCTIONEER
MAKE YOUR DATES WITH
FLOOD & WHICHER
Real Estate Agents
VULCAN ALBERTA

Notice to Farmers

J. HARRIS & COMPANY
Employment Agents
LETHBRIDGE

Have opened a Branch Office at
134 9th Ave., W., Calgary
Phone us for your Harvest Help
Phone 4455

C. C. REBBE
Auctioneer
VULCAN, ALBERTA
For dates available see
C. B. SHIMP
VULCAN ALBERTA

LOST

LOST—On Sunday, between Rowland Post Office, and Champion, via Nanton, two macintoshes and one ladies coat. Finder please write to 47 Canada Life Building, Calgary.

LOST—On Friday, September 3rd, an open face, gold filled Waltham Watch, between Morton's boarding house and the elevators. Finder will be rewarded. Marshall Wice, Vulcan, Alberta. Sept 8/15

ESTRAY

ESTRAY—On Section 34-15-25, W. Bowie; One bay yearling, white strip on face, branded on right

shoulder.
One bay gelding, 2 years old, white strip on face, two white hind feet, one white front foot, branded

on right shoulder, wire cut on right hind leg. George Todd, brand tender, Vulcan, Alberta. Spr813

Mr. F. Eaden arrived back from Rochester, Minn. on Monday last.

Threshing?

We have just received a Stock of

Spike Forks

They are Lighter, Easier, Quicker, Stronger than the ordinary Bundle Fork

Price 85c. Each

Lindsay Hardware Co.,

VULCAN ALBERTA

**Daddy, Mother, Joan and Baby**

each and all find health in

**The gentle but sure laxative**

Pleasant to take, and therefore very desirable for children. Mild and easy on the system—effective—just what is wanted.

Rexall Orderlies are Made in Canada and sold in convenient metal boxes at 10c, 25c and 50c on a straight money-back guarantee by Rexall Stores, everywhere. Get a Box Today from

D. C. JONES, Vulcan, Alberta